

The Grimsby Independent

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SEVERAL HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WILL ENGAGE IN FARM LABOUR AFTER POST-HOLIDAY PAPERS

Principal States Some Fifteen Contracts Are In His Office Now — Board Grants Use Of High School To Farm Service Force On Same Basis As Last Year — Open Local Force Center About July 1.

Some fifteen high school students have already indicated that they will not be returning to school after the examinations which are to be held immediately following Easter holidays, according to Principal P. V. Smith. Mr. Smith told members of the Grimsby Board of Education that he had in his office contracts covering the employment of the students, and indicated that others would also be finding work before very long.

Mr. Smith's statement came when the Board discussed the request of Alex MacLaren, head of the Farm Service Force, for the use of the school for workers under the same arrangements as were made last year. With the opening date in September still pending upon the decision of the Department of Education, the Board agreed to the use of the school. In his letter, Mr. MacLaren stated that the use of the school was desired between July 1 and September 29. Mr. Smith, and trustees C. D. Millyard, William Hewson, and T. L. Dymond were appointed as a special committee to work with the Farm Service Force.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the regulations this year definitely restrict employment for high school pupils to the industries definitely connected with the production of food. Last year the student go-

ing to work before the Departmental finals could obtain credit on his year's standing if he were engaged in any war work of a necessary character.

"Many are being placed as soon as the examinations are over," said Mr. Smith. "There are fifteen contracts in my office now, and I am expecting to have many signed around the middle of May to the first of June when much help is needed. Some may return to school.

According to the regulations, they must return to school if they become unemployed for any reason before the end of the school year." Kenneth Griffith, principal of the public school, stated that work permits had been granted to fourteen year old children, and board chairman Earl Marsh characterized the situation as "rather bothersome." He described how a parent had come to him to see if Mr. Griffith could be forced to allow a student out to work, and Mr. Marsh stated that he did not believe in this practice as a general rule.

Mr. Griffith stated that the permit had been given only for the month, and the rule in cases of this sort was that the truant officer only had to sign the work permit. The Board decided that the truant officer, who is police chief William Turner, should carry out his work in this regard as best he could.

U. S. Fliers Adrift in Pacific 34 Days



This photo, taken at Pearl Harbor and approved by the U. S. Navy, shows members of a navy patrol plane who drifted at sea for 34 days, after their plane made a forced landing at sea. They are sitting in a rubber life raft as they answer the questions of newsmen. They are, left to right, Pilot Harold Dixon of Los Angeles, Calif.; Bombardier Tony Patisinos of Youngstown, Ohio; and Radioman Gene Adirich of Silchester, Me.

BIG MASS MEETING, CONCERT UNDER AUSPICES OF GRIMSBY WAR COMMITTEE WILL BE FREE

Special Speakers, Noted Male Choir, Instrumentalists To Start Program Of Grimsby And District War Committee—Department Of National War Services, Other Communities To Watch Project.

The new Grimsby and District War Committee gets under way officially next Tuesday evening at Trinity Hall, Depot Street, with a concert and mass meeting by which it is hoped that much information can be gleaned.

The representatives of the various clubs and organizations in Grimsby and the district met last Monday evening, and after some discussion decided to hold the meeting and, with the help of Russell T. Kelley, to bring authoritative speakers to town for the event.

Mrs. Nell West, of the Department of National War Services, Ottawa, is scheduled to appear, as is Rev. Norman Rawson of Hamilton. In addition to these two interesting speakers, a musical portion of the evening's program has been arranged to consist of the twenty-voice Borden male choir, a quintet of musicians from the Waddington School of Music. Miss Marion Hogan, pianist, will also be heard in several selections.

In addition to the platform artists, there are to be several visitors who are interested in what is being started here. Mayor Robert Worthy of Brampton, as well as representatives of several service clubs in that town will be on hand, as will Clarence V. Charters, managing director of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association. Other publishers and community leaders from other communities are also expected to be present.

The concert is slated to start at 8.15 p.m., and there is no admission charge being made. In commenting upon it, Mr. Kelley stated that he hoped that as many as possible would be present. "It is not only an interesting musical program which has been arranged, but there is much valuable information and inspiration to be given us by the competent speakers which we have arranged for," he said.

Mr. Kelley stated that officials of the Department of National War Services are keenly interested in the local development, and that much attention would be paid to the project. Mr. Kelley stated that he has had several letters from the deputy minister of the department concerning the project.

NAMES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF GRIMSBY ENGLAND ARE NOTED

An interesting feature of Grimsby, Ontario, to a visitor from Grimsby, England, is the similarity of place names in the districts surrounding both towns, according to Mrs. Louis Furman.

Mrs. Furman a visitor to the Independent office this week, is a citizen of this community's namesake in the Old Country, and she was interested to notice such names as Peibham, Calston, Barton and several others on a map of the Niagara District. She stated that many of the names current here are well known in her section of England.

Grimsby has not been hit as hard as many of the other communities of Great Britain, according to Mrs. Furman. She described the town as a fishing village which has rather close to the water, and which might be hard to see from the air during the night.

There are, however, several important ship-building and industrial towns close by, and these have felt the impact of the war.

At present Mrs. Furman is living in Toronto, and she said she hopes to be able to have more time here during blossom time.

Mrs. Bromley Will Represent Board At O.E.A. Sessions

Mrs. L. A. Bromley, a member of the Grimsby Board of Education, will be attending the annual meetings of the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto during the Easter recess. She was appointed by the Board at its meeting last night, and will have her expenses defrayed.

AMERICANS CANNOT BELIEVE THEIR CURRENCY IS VALUELESS FOR TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Gladstone Orr, Home On Visit, Tells Of Their Surprise When Yankee Dollar Represents Just Paper To British Merchants — Canadian Soldiers Being Looked After As Well As Possible.

The people of Great Britain are more occupied with war work than are the people of Canada, according to Corporal Gladstone Orr, who has just returned after several months spent there. Corporal Orr is at present in Grimsby, where he is taking a brief furlough before assuming new instructional duties.

According to Corporal Orr, the people of the old country are still solidly behind Churchill, though there is a certain amount of criticism about the government not getting things done "like there is everywhere else."

Recounting some of his experiences, Corporal Orr spoke of the havoc wrought by German raiders. He said that familiar landmarks were destroyed so suddenly that it was hard to get accustomed to it. He spoke of one "pub" to which the workers of a large plant were in the habit of retiring after their day's work being demolished when they went to it the next day.

"One thing about the people over there," he said "if there is a scarcity of anything, no one can buy it, no matter how wealthy they are."

The unit to which Corporal Orr is attached has seen much of the country and he said that the people throughout the land are taking their extra burdens without weak- ening. He said that the terrible damage that has been done to the many cities and towns by air raids has not weakened them in the least. The damage is so bad that often maps are rendered almost useless by the changing of landmarks by which directions are plotted. Churches, high buildings

and towers, which are marked on maps, are destroyed, and reckoning have to be made in order to find positions.

The Americans in Britain were surprised to find that their money, which is as highly regarded as any currency in the world, is not being accepted by British shop-keepers.

"Of course, the merchants over there would no more think of accepting an American dollar than they would of accepting an English pound note over here. The Yanks just couldn't see it. Probably many of them had never been out of their own country before."

What would happen if the British worker was deprived of his beer? That's hard to say. It seems a fixed rule that the worker has a pint before his dinner or his supper, and though the hours of sale are more closely regulated than over here, the pubs are doing a big business.

While admitting that the food is not as good as it could be, Corporal Orr stated his belief that it was as could be provided under the circumstances. He said that the officers responsible are doing their best to look after the men in this respect, and that they were doing fairly well, all things being considered.

"If the menu is not what it might be, the boys should remember that it has been worked out to give them as well-balanced a diet as possible," he said. "They know, as everyone knows, that a soldier who is not in good health is no good to himself or his army. You simply have to be in good health in this war."

Snow Storm Cause Of Bad Accident

While driving through a blinding snow storm on the Queen Elizabeth Way Saturday night, Orland Putman, of Grimsby, crashed his eastbound car into the rear of a Metropolitan transport in charge of G. McIntee, Smithville. Putman's car struck the left rear corner of the heavy transport and was smashed beyond repair. Putman was found lying on the highway in a semi-conscious condition suffering from laceration to the head and loss of several teeth and was brought by passing motorists to the office of Dr. B. Rogers. Putman claimed that because of the snow he could not see the transport until it was too late to avoid hitting it. Investigation was made by Provincial Constable A. E. Reilly.

Grimsby Churches Were Full Sunday Following Appeal

Largest Congregations Seen Here For Many Years As Extra Chairs Brought In—Women Made Special Canvass.

Grimsby churches were fuller for some time, according to ministers and parishioners alike. In some of them extra chairs had to be brought in to accommodate the large crowds in the aisles.

The day, which had been set apart as a special day of prayer by His Majesty the King, was also used to mark the start of Grimsby's new war committees. Representatives of the various churches met on Wednesday of last week to plan their calls, and each home in the town and township was visited.

"It was most gratifying," said one minister in commenting on the turn-out Sunday morning, while another pastor stated that the congregation was a "real inspiration."

P. V. SMITH IS NAMED HEAD OF COMMITTEE

Tenative Executive Set-Up Decided Upon Last Monday — To Act For Council Of Organizations.

P. V. Smith has been asked to head the newly formed Grimsby and District War Committee. His name was suggested at a meeting of a council composed of representatives of the various organizations in the town last Monday.

Other names suggested were: vice presidents, A. R. Globe, Mrs. Claude Boden; secretary, Mrs. John Vooges; treasurer, William Hewson.

This executive committee of five will be responsible to the representative council, and will meet at regular times which are to be fixed at some time in the near future.

Grimsby Soldiers Return To Canada

A few days ago a number of friends and relatives in Grimsby and district were happily surprised at the return of three Grimsby boys who were serving overseas. These boys, Sgt. Douglas Farrell, Sgt. William Metcalfe and Corporal Gladstone Orr, were among the soldiers who returned home from overseas to assume instructional appointments in this country. These boys have many interesting tales to tell of their experiences and sights they have seen while they were "over there."

Phone In Your Personals

This is a holiday week. That means there will be a number of people visiting, either here or out of town, and we will appreciate it very much if these items of local interest are telephoned into this office. Just call 36.

FIRE WARDEN WAS VISITOR HERE SUNDAY

London Man Now Touring This Continent Was Nearly Lost In Debris — Here To Promote ARP Work.

An interesting caller in Grimsby on Monday morning was Mr. Wm. Garrett, an air warden in the Fire Brigade in London, England. Mr. Garrett, who spent the weekend in Hamilton with his cousin, Mrs. Fred MacMillan, dropped in for a few hours Monday to visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Warner. He has been in the United States for the last four months touring the country and showing pictures of actual bombing and fire fighting in England in connection with the drive for ARP work throughout this continent. Mr. Garrett, who expects to be on this side for at least a year, expressed the possibility that he may be touring in Canada in the near future.

While still in England, during one of the big fires in London, Mr. Garrett was pinned under the debris of a building for almost two days and was badly burned about the face. The discovery of Mr. Garrett, under the debris, was an extreme stroke of luck as word had been passed along that all persons had been rescued from that district, and it wasn't until someone noticed his gas mask that he was found. Due to the severe burns about his face, Mr. Garrett was confined to hospital for some months, and during that time had the extreme pleasure of meeting the King and Queen. Mr. Garrett was fortunate enough to have had his picture taken while in the act of shaking hands with Queen Elizabeth.

His stay in Grimsby was for only a few hours after which he left immediately for Cleveland, Ohio, where he is visiting with relatives.

Two Deliveries

The Dominion Government has given permission to the retailers to make two deliveries on this Saturday (only) April 4th because of the holiday on Good Friday.

Resignation From High School Staff Accepted by Board

Miss Gladys Rintoul, a member of the high school staff for the past two years, will be resigning at the end of the current school year. The Board of Education, which accepted her resignation with regret last night, will be advertising for a new member of the high school staff. It may be possible that another vacancy will have to be filled during the summer holidays.

So far, according to Trustee Mrs. L. A. Bromley, some difficulty has been experienced in finding a new teacher to take the place of Mrs. Harold Jarvis on the public school staff. Mrs. Jarvis, the former Jean Boyd, is leaving the public school today.

For Your Spring Reading

Among the new arrivals at Grimsby Public Library are Joseph E. Davis' *Mission to Moscow*; *Introducing Australia*, by C. Hartley Grattan; the immortal record of the Royal Air Force—*"So Few,"* by David Masters; Robert St. John's *From the Land of Silent People*, and Maude Hill Beaton's *From Cairo to Khyber to Celebes*, the story of a trip around the world by Mrs. Beaton and her three daughters. The author was a former president of the Toronto Women's Press Club.

Erskine Caldwell contributes *All-Out on the Road to Smolensk*. Bruce Hutchison, Canadian newspaperman, comes with *The Unknown Country*, an exhilarating story of Canada from a different angle. Then there is *Education for Death*, by Ziemer; *Randau's Setting Sun of Japan*; *Catlow's Passport to Adventure*; *Om Johnson's Four Years of Paradise*; *Many Ports of Call* by Harren; *Olson's Scandinavia*; *Prof. Beebe's Book of Bays*; *Action on All Fronts*, by Ingersoll; *Falling through Space*, by Hillary; *Erupery's Flight to Arras*; *Undeek's Return to the Future*, a constructive look forward to the post-war world; *Admiral of the Ocean Fleet*, by Morison; and *Stow's New Road to Freedom*.

To call us down to earth and remind us that a nation at war marches on its stomach the distinguished list ends with *Nellie Lylin Pattinson's Canadian Cook Book*.

Several of these new books were (Continued on page 8)

LOCAL CHURCHES CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, APRIL 5th

Christ And Life After Death

Mark 12:24-27, 1st Corinthians
15:50-58.

GOLDEN TEXT

Thanks be to God, who giveth us
the victory through Our Lord Jesus
Christ.

Approach to the Lesson

Our Lord teaches us not merely
the survival of the soul after
death of the body (Matt. 10:28),
but the literal, physical resurrec-
tion of the bodies both of the just
and the unjust (Acts 24:15), the
one a resurrection unto life, the
other a resurrection unto judg-
ment (John 5:28, 29). Our Lord
himself came out of the grave in
the same body that had hung on
the cross, bearing still the marks
of His passion. (John 20:20-27).
In like manner death shall yield up
the bodies of all men, even though
long since apparently reduced to
their chemical elements.

A Lesson Outline

The resurrection of the just re-
vealed in the scriptures (Mark
12:24). Consummated at Our
Lord's return (1st Corinthians
15:52). An incentive to faithful
service. (1st Cor. 15:58). 1st
Thess. 1:14-17). A warning to un-
believers (Revelation 20:11-14).

The Heart of The Lesson

The truth of the resurrection is
intended to be an encouragement
to Christians and a warning to un-
believers. It will be them that the
Christians will become fully like
his Lord and that his works will be
rewarded. For the Christ who re-
surrected will mean the final
judgment, when he will give ac-
count to God for all the sins of his
life. How important for all of us
to live now in the light of them.

Application

Thousands may be celebrating
Easter today who are strangers
still to the risen Christ. It is im-
portant that Christ be received
in faith, for apart from accepting
Him and His salvation Easter be-
comes but a solemn mockery. And
will only add to man's condemna-
tion. God has spoken in His Word.
When he speaks, it is not for us
to reason, but to believe. Do we
thus accept the revelation He has
given? The trouble with the Sad-
ducees was they did not want to
believe what their poor finite
minds could not understand, but
our God is the God of resurrection
as all nature points out to us at
this blessed Easter season.

COOLING OF MILK

Even an hour's delay in starting
the cooling of milk means a de-
finite loss of keeping quality. The
temperature to which milk should
be cooled will vary according to
the use for which it is intended.
Milk for a cheese factory may be
quite satisfactory when cooled to
60 or 65 degrees F. Milk intended
for the city milk trade may have to
travel a hundred miles or more by
train or truck, and consequently
requires to be cooled to well be-
low 50 degrees F. to keep it in
good condition.

Recipes

ECONOMICAL DESSERTS

By Katharine Baker

Aren't you agreeably surprised
how much you're getting along
under the sugar rationing? Cana-
dian women are finding it no hard-
ship and with care and planning
it's possible to "have your cake
and eat it". There are many quick
breads which will satisfy your
family's sweet-tooth and not make
too serious inroads on your week-
ly quota of sugar.

Molasses Gingerbread is eco-
nomical and lends itself to a varie-
ty of toppings which will make it a
real treat for the family dinner.

A favorite variation of this recipe
is Gingerbread Upside Down Cake
which uses molasses for the finish-
ing touches, thus being a real
"sugar-saver".

Molasses Gingerbread

2 cups finely sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons double-acting bak-
ing powder
1/4 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons ginger
2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup butter or other shorten-
ing
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
2/3 cup molasses
1/2 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1/2 teaspoon salt

Sift flour once, measure, and add
making powder, soda, spices and
salt, and sift together three times.
Cream butter thoroughly, add sug-
ar gradually, and cream together
until light and fluffy. Add egg
and beat well; then molasses. Add
flour, alternately with milk, a
small amount at a time, beating
after each addition until smooth.
Bake in greased pan 8x8x2 inches,
in moderate oven (350 degree F.)
30 minutes, or until done. Cut in
squares and serve with sweetened
whipped cream or any favorite
sauce.

Gingerbread Upside-Down Cake

Prepare batter for gingerbread
(above). Melt 2 tablespoons but-
ter in an 8x8x2-inch pan. Add 1/4
cup molasses and 1/4 cup raisins.
Heat over low flame. Blend, and
arrange 2 apples, pared, cored, and
thinly sliced, to cover surface of
molasses mixture. Pour batter
over contents of pan. Bake in
moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 50
minutes.

Our Weekly Poem

THE MASTER

Into the woods my Master went,
Clean, forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not tilled
to Him:
The little grey leaves were kind to
Him—
The thorn-tree had a mind to him—
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content,
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When the Death and Shame would
woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew
Him last;
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—
last
When out of the woods He came.
—Sidney Lanier

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT

PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

Woman's Page

Easter Day

The world itself keeps Easter Day,
And Easter larks are singing,
And Easter flowers are blooming gay,
And Easter buds are springing.
The Lord of all things lives anew,
And all His works are rising, too.

The world itself keeps Easter Day.
Saint Joseph's star is beaming,
Saint Alice has her primrose gay,
Saint George's bells are gleaming.
The Lord hath risen, as all things tell,
Good Christians, see ye rise as well.

—Author Unknown.

Easter

Easter celebrates the central fact of the Christian religion. It
falls at the same time as the Hebrew Passover festival in remembrance
of the great deliverance, when the destroying angel "passed over the
houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egypt-
ians" (Exod. xii 27). The first Christians continued to observe the
Jewish festivals, though in a new spirit, as commemorations of events
which those festivals had foreshadowed.

Thus the Passover, with a new conception added to it of Christ
as the true Paschal Lamb and the first fruits from the dead, continued
to be observed and became the Christian Easter.

With the Jewish Christians the paschal fast ended on the even-
ing of the 14th day of the month and the Easter festival followed im-
mediately, without regard to the day or the month. The Gentile Chris-
tians, unfettered by Jewish traditions, identified the first day of the
week with the Resurrection, and kept the preceding Friday as a mem-
orial of the crucifixion.

A Little World Apart

Here are six reasons for building a fence:

- gives privacy to a garden,
- gives the home and garden a background,
- adds to the value of your property,
- keeps out intruders and makes an ideal support for creepers,
- keeps the children and the dog away from the dangers of the street,
- helps to make a house a home—your home—and takes it out of the public building class.

Dig For Victory

"Vegetables for Victory—Flowers for Morale!"

We have not yet been asked to grow vegetables in the flower
beds, but there is no reason why flowers should not be grown in the
vegetable plot—poetry hand in hand with utility!

Annual flowers which come into bloom quickly and give pleas-
ing results are calceolias, candytuft, cape-marigold, baby's breath, corn-
flower, and love-in-a-mist. For hot, dry places dwarf morning glories,
portulacas, California poppies and calceolias may be planted.

Rhubarb Pie

Rhubarb Pie is one of the specialties of spring, along with sing-
ing robins, the faint, fresh smell of growing things, springing grass,
and golden wands of forget-me-nots. The first Rhubarb Pie, sweetened
with honey this year—no egg, no gooey tapioca or cornstarch, nothing
but honest, juicy pink rhubarb between two delicate crusts, or better
still, baked in a deep dish with top crust only—is something to make
a song about.

Clinging Vine

What is the difference between a vine and a creeper?

According to Europeans, there is only one vine and that is the
grape vine, while the English tell us there is only one ivy, and that is
the English Ivy; so all the other things we feel like calling vines should
be called creepers, or climbers, or trailers.

We have been hearing much lately about the impenetrable jung-
les of the Malay Peninsula. They are made so by the growth of great
climbers which coil up the stems of all the trees and plants. Rattans,
or climbing palms, are among the climbers, and grow upward against
a support until they overtop it. Then they expand their leaves and
anchor themselves by producing strong barbs at the end of each leaf.
In this way they move from tree to tree, often reaching a length of 600
feet, and yet the stems are only 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Before the war we used considerable quantities of rattan in the
form of wicker furniture, cane seats and baskets.

It isn't good for climbing roses to plant them against the house
or porch. There isn't sufficient circulation of air and they are apt to
mildew. If you want something for the porch that will make a quick
growth, plant the kudzu-bean.

Other attractive annual climbers are balloon-vine, morning glory,
gourd, cardinal climber, and cobaea. This latter is a native of Mexico,
named for Father Cobo, a Spanish Jesuit naturalist. It has large, bell-
shaped flowers, green at first, changing to purple. The seeds should
be started indoors, in March and set out in May, for, while the plant
grows quickly, it is late coming into bloom and the flowers may be
caught by frost just as they are at their best.

Children In Wartime

(From Parent Education Bulletin).

War is predominantly an adult business. But this war can't be
kept away from children. They are in it as much as the rest of —
Children are being bombed, starved, killed and wounded in some parts
of the world. Even in our comparatively safe country children are sub-
jected to many of the effects of war. When the sirens scream their
warnings and the lights go out, children unprepared for this unnatural
condition may suffer rather severe fears and terrors. We must pre-
pare them for this, help them to understand it and help them to adjust
to it. Above all, we must make sure that their basic feeling of securi-
ty in their homes is not shaken. And when children read the news-
papers and listen to the radio and hear talk about the war, they need
some help in understanding what it is all about. They need someone
in understanding what we are fighting for—not a glorification of help
but an interpretation of the brutal necessity of fighting against the
sion and fighting for our way of life. Children should not be aggra-
vated by the war effort. Rather they should be given every opportunity
of taking part in it. There are so many things they can do that are
worth doing—salvaging material of all kinds, buying do that are well
store of money the stamps and certificates that go out of their small
materials. Let's not leave them out, let's bring them in and give them
into the total war effort of our country and give them more and more
participating in a worthy cause.

Beauty for YOU

The Secrets
of
Good Looks

by

Barbara Lynn.



SPRINGTIME BEAUTY

Now is the time to freshen up
your skin, for the wintry weather
and stuffy, overheated homes have
undoubtedly left their mark on
your face, despite all your care.

Do some limbering-up exercises
daily. Besides making your body
more supple, exercise will stimu-
late the circulation. Then pay at-
tention to the normal functioning
of your body. "An apple a day"
is still good, and if I add "onions
twice a week" it is because this is
excellent advice. Eat spinach and
fresh green vegetables and fruit.

That's looking after the "inner
woman" for you cannot look
healthy if you're not feeling up to
the mark.

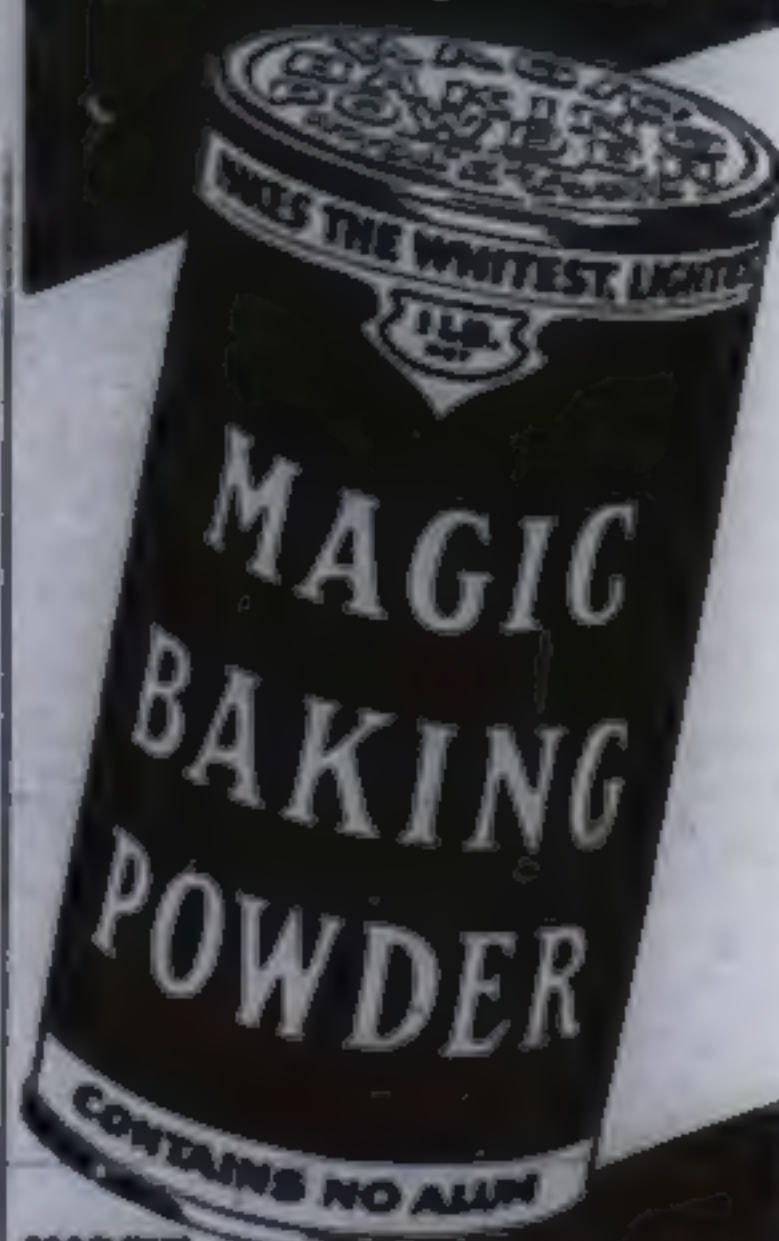
Now for the exterior. The face
and neck should be creamed daily
with Three-Purpose cream, a love-
ly cream that cleanses thoroughly,
then acts as a foundation for
powder, and can be used at bed-
time as a massage cream.

Of course you must keep your
skin immaculately clean. The best
way to ensure this is to wash regu-
larly with warm water and sooth-
ing palmolive soap, the skin beau-
tiful. Rinse with cold water—as
cold as you can stand it.

Have a face mask once a week
for a while. Take two tablespoons
of cooked oatmeal, four tablespoons
of glycerine and two tablespoons of
rose water. Mix to a thin paste
and apply to the face and neck
evenly with an up and out stroke.
Allow to harden. When thorough-
ly dry, rinse off with lukewarm
water.

Send four one-cent stamps for

SAVE
PRECIOUS
INGREDIENTS
WITH



MAKES EVERYTHING
FINE-TEXTURED,
DELICIOUS—
COSTS LESS THAN
1¢ PER AVERAGE
BAKING

my booklet on Beauty Care, which
will help you solve most of your
beauty problems. Address: Miss
Barbara Lynn, Box 75, Station B,
Montreal, Que.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

PICTURING THE HOUSE



A good camera position, sometimes striking at an angle, and a tree for
"framing"—all help make a pleasing home picture. Good shots at home
are easy with any camera.

HOW many good pictures of your
home do you have in the snap-
shot collection? And are they really
good ones? You know, it's just as
easy to take a good picture as any
other kind—and much more sat-
isfying.

Most folks make two mistakes in
picturing a house. First they choose
the wrong viewpoint; second, they
tilt the camera upward. Maybe you
don't make these mistakes—and if
that's the case your pictures of
home are probably better than av-
erage. Good camera position, and a
properly leveled camera, are "half
the picture."

A straight front view of a house
is seldom the best view. Usually a
diagonal view—the way you first
see the house as you come along
the street—is preferable. It's less
formal, and more natural. This is
the view chosen for the house in
the picture above—obviously more
attractive than a "head-on" shot.

The level camera is important
because, if you tilt the camera up,

the house appears to tilt in your
picture. This can be avoided by
shooting from a greater distance,
which enables you to get all the
house in without tilting the lens
upward. Or, you can shoot from a
higher position, which helps too.

A sunny day is best for house pic-
tures. Pick an hour when the sun
strikes at an angle, as this shows
up the details—the lines of the
weatherboarding, the window out-
lines, and other features.

You do not need to show all of
the house in every picture. An at-
tractive doorway or window bay, a
gabled end—these alone make
highly effective shots. "Framing"
also lends attractiveness. Notice
in the picture above how the large
tree and overhanging branches
have been used to make a pleas-
ant natural "frame."

Try these ideas on your house.
They're simple—but they yield the
best shots—and your home should
by all means be presented attrac-
tively in the album.

John van Guilder

With ROYAL,
bread is fine and light
Results are
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An airtight wrapper
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And keeps it
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FULL STRENGTH



RADIO SPOTLIGHT

DIALING WITH DAVE...

Dr. E. T. Salmon, professor of classics at McMaster University, is the man who brings you those terse, well-informed and interesting commentaries on the war news of the day from CKOC each Monday through Friday at 7.15 and on Sunday at 6.00 p.m. Dr. Salmon grew up in Australia—was educated there, and knows from actual contact, the peoples and the countries in the focal theatre of war at the present time—the Far East. He has lived and travelled in most of the countries now directly affected by the war, and because of his keen interest and intimate knowledge, is qualified as few others, to speak with authority on the Far Eastern Situation.

Among other points of interest that we can mention that add to his stature as a commentator, are the facts that during his lifetime Dr. Salmon has acted as King's Messenger for European British legations—was, just prior to the outbreak of war in Italy, and has just recently been commissioned by a famous British printing firm to write a history of the early Roman Empire. In the course of travel and study, Dr. Salmon has literally made the world his home. His wide experience and study is ably reflected in his war commentaries—CKOC, Monday through Friday at 7.15 p.m.—Sundays at 6.00 p.m.

There's melody in the morning of a rich, enchanting nature for all listeners, emanating from CKOC every Tuesday and Thursday at 10.45 a.m. Each program brings Bailey Axton Tenor, the Carnation Singers and Peter Donald together, to entertain you with songs, melody and a bit of homely philosophy. Each program is a musical carnation bouquet—from which is plucked your favorite flower of melody, dedicated to romance—to happiness—to life! All the old favorite songs—the heart warming melodies that live forever, are featured during Carnation Bouquet Time!

1150 Listening Tips:

Emphasis on Variety at it's Canadian best: "Blended Rhythm" broadcast Tuesday night at 8.30. Gorgeous Georgia Dey, the three singing, swinging Campbell Sisters—Burt Austin, Herb May and Frankie Shuster with Johnny Wayne and Eric Wild's music offer the variety blend in Blended Rhythm—and a nice blend it is!

Something new—designed to catch on—"Peony's Diary"—first broadcast April 9th—CBC-CKOC—Thursdays at 10.00 p.m. British United Press is exclusive to CKOC in Hamilton. It is the source of CKOC's news on the hour, and its regular 8.00 a.m., 12.30 noon and 6.15 and 9.00 p.m. newscasts.

A Few 1150 Listening Tips:

Sport follows news each morning at 8.10—with Joe Chrysdale bringing up the day's doings in the various fields of sport. "Voices of Victory" is the name of the Department of Munitions and Supply radio show on Friday night at ten o'clock on the CBC. They're 'on the spot' actuality broadcasts, and they're mighty entertaining!

Sports' College of the Air, with Coach and Director Lloyd Percival, heard Saturday at 5.30 p.m., recently had Syl Apps as guest.

Everyone's humming a new tune—"Pepp in the Heart of Texas"—Alvino Rey, Bing Crosby and others have made mighty fine discs of it!

Small leaves unfolding every hour, The still, sweet opening of a flower. —Edna Jaques.

ANYTHING IS LIABLE TO DISAPPEAR IN BRITAIN IN THESE DAYS OF RATIONING

—By MARGARET BUTCHER—

Reading, Eng.—We have been discussing the new soap rationing—which I, for one, saw coming, a long while ago. I dare say we shall find it adequate, with care—like our other rations; but it certainly does raise thought, especially in such devoted soap-fans as us British. It is smart now to be a bit shabby, but will the day ever come when it is chic to be faintly dingy? I hardly think so.

Of course, there is a way of tackling this rationing business, when you know how. Remembering shortages of this and that, last time, I laid in a small stock a couple of years ago. It is quite possible to do that without 'hoarding,' and when rationing eventually comes, it eases the strain. I bought safety-pins, hairpins, scissors, lengths of surgical bandage, lengths of elastic, and some soap. I also started to save all good paper bags; and I have been glad, plenty of times, for these simple precautions.

Our island situation makes the position peculiar, naturally, but any country at war, one imagines, might feel after a time, a shortage of these things—especially metals and fatty substances. Such commodities have a way of suddenly getting expensive, or disappearing altogether. One walks in to a store some morning asking for safety-pins, for instance, to be met with blank looks or apologies. Then there are screws, nails and thumb-tacks: all liable to disappear. A spare box of these bits and pieces put away somewhere on a shelf, saves endless worry later on. The blackout, for one thing, simply eats up curtain-rings, wire and thumb-tacks; so if rationing, to any extent, is coming your way over there, you might find the list useful.

Off to the Shelter

Last night I met a charming (but temporarily bewildered) friend who had made a date with me for the purpose of getting a spot of laundry done for me. I turned up at the rendezvous with a nasty looking newspaper parcel containing a blanket and sheet—it having become quite impossible to locate a laundry—and found her pondering deeply on something she had seen. An old lady, she explained, walking up the hill in front of her, towards the public shelter, with a gas-mask in one hand and a large alarm-clock dangling from a finger of the other, and all at tea-time. For her comfort I explained that there had been a warning note just about that time, so the old dear, very probably, was off to take up her duties as a shelter warden. (But why the alarm-clock?) The warning, after all, was judged to be a mistake; somebody, probably, pushed a knob or pulled a handle absent-mindedly, for most of the people heard nothing at all—including my friend. When I explained to her what had happened she was extremely disturbed, and convinced that she ought to patter all the way back to that shelter and tell the poor old dear—who is probably still nestling in there, with her mysterious clock, waiting for the "All Clear."

Amusing the Kiddies

I have now taken up another queer activity which keeps my harassed brain busy. Well, it is a bit more grisly to the mill, and harmless enough, in all conscience. Every week now I turn out some stuff which is published to amuse the kiddies. It seems that it is still need, so somebody must do it. Newspaper space, in these days, is

very restricted, but most of the provincial publications still keep a corner for the children; and there I burst out into crosswords, puzzles, articles and rhyme.

I have never done work for children before, but there have been no complaints up to date! The rule is: 'nothing about the war.' Not an easy motto, as you can imagine, but somehow one manages to keep to it. I suppose the poor little things—to say nothing of their parents—are glad to get away from war for awhile, now and then. The pay is shocking, alas! but I am afraid I do find the work rather amusing; though I wonder, sometimes, just what those parents think of my efforts—especially the rhymes. While I am doing my chores I ponder the question of rhymes, and every week sees something which (to the immense relief of the kiddies, I am sure) makes not the slightest effort at improvement or high moral tone. This week's I suspect, has been vaguely influenced by the removal, as you will guess on reading:

A foolish old person of Slough
Made no end of a pet of her cow.
So well was it fed
That it went to its head.
It drove the old person to sleep
In the shed,
And lives in the drawing-room
now.

My Odd Occupation

My friends, who are usually regarded as grown-up and responsible individuals, display a constant and feverish desire to know what is going on in this line; so maybe the children don't mind. One thing I have always noticed, and that is that the average nice child is really very polite and indulgent towards the strange whimsies which seem to amuse its elders. So my evenings, nowadays, are given up to this odd occupation, and all sorts of people dig down into their childhood memories to supply me with games and puzzles if I am feeling stumped. The general notion is that if it's for the kids it's worth while—and that is quite right. We've got to do all we can to keep them healthy and normal and safe, considering that they'll still be a going concern when we're out of the running for good. Even the folk who don't really care much for children—preferring the company of the more mature human, as some do—must see the cold common sense of this. Those selfish and over sentimental parents who've dragged their kids back to big, dangerous cities are just trying to commit national suicide for the sake of their own small personal feelings or prejudices. You should have heard our friend the doctor on the subject: **Sensible Enthusiasts**

He and his wife are what one would call sensible enthusiasts. They have a charming house, a lovely young daughter and a large practice to contend with; but still there is always time for other things. The wife is now off to the West of England for a three weeks' intensive training in A.R.P. She is already our local expert, but wants to be better still. The tests will be very severe, including real bombs and a genuine whiff of gas—without any mask, to test reactions. They get a stiff medical overhaul first, of course.

This slim graceful, capable woman is my idea of the right sort of body to have around in a crisis; may she be there if it happens! They are both excellent talkers, too. When I nip across after the evening meal, we have grand discussions about everything under the sun: those love, 'casualties' full of disagreements that never become disagreeable. The doc. listens to what one has to say, his monocled eye regarding one astutely, and then, hitching up his trousers at the knees, he leans forward and jumps right into the argument, so that one has to think fast. I always come away from the pleasant, softly-lighted lounge with the feeling that I have been given a grand tonic. And one needs a mental tonic, now and then in these days! I'll say we do.

Oh, every year hath its winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go north again.
—Ella Higginson.

Red Cross Juniors Care For Infant Bomb Victims

(From Canadian Red Cross Junior Magazine)

The 500,000 members of the Junior Red Cross of Canada have taken another man-size responsibility on their young shoulders—that of maintaining eight nurseries in England for children under five, orphaned or injured by bombing raids. The cost per year is approximately \$3,500 for each nursery. This is in addition to a Government grant.

Each nursery has two trained nurses and a nursery school teacher, assisted by a good domestic staff. Most of the homes used for the War Nurseries are the country houses of England, loaned free of charge. Thus, at a minimum cost, large numbers of British children are being well cared for that otherwise would form an army of waifs and strays.

Canadian Juniors have entered on this new field of practical activity with great enthusiasm. They will continue their support for the duration of the war, and thus will be added another page in the history of this great humanitarian organization which is helping dilute the selfishness of the human race.

Last year, the Junior Red Cross in the schools of Canada raised approximately \$350,000, no mean sum for boys and girls who have no stated income of their own and who are not allowed to campaign for funds. It means that they have used their ingenuity in devising ways and means of raising money in their own school and that they have sacrificed in various ways to save money for their Junior Red Cross funds. Canadian Juniors are making a great contribution to the Red Cross war effort, while still maintaining their usual peace-time activities. They have donated five ambulances and one station wagon to the British Red Cross, endowed a bed in Taplow Hospital and given fourteen mobile kitchens to Britain. In addition to this, they have given over 3,000 woollen blankets for use in Britain and they keep a steady stream of clothing for the armed forces and for the victims of bombing raids flowing to Britain.

When early March seems middle May,
The spring is coming round this way.
—James Whitcomb Riley.



MISS LAURA PEPPER
Director of the Consumer Section, Department of Agriculture.

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Editor and Publisher

Subscription—\$2.00 per year in Canada and \$2.50 per year in United States, payable in advance.

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True independence is never afraid of appearing dependent, and true dependence leads always to the most perfect independence.

Shifting Into High

MUCH interest has been evinced in the plans to bring Grimsby's home-front war effort to a full war footing. This is a most encouraging sign to those who have been interested in the series of meetings which have been held here during the past two weeks under the energetic chairmanship of Mr. Russell T. Kelley.

Despite this fact, however, there are many who are still talking in a negative way, and many of these, unfortunately, are in high places. This attitude is not only a hindrance to those who are sincerely trying to do something, it is a set-back which might do untold damage. Our argument advanced is that there is enough work being done, and done efficiently, by the various organizations active in this community. The best answer to that claim is the interest the various organizations are showing in the project.

Active in the project are representatives of each of the district's organizations, all interested in only increasing their efficiency and searching out new venues for domestic wartime activities. If these representatives think that there is something to be gained by a consolidation of the whole community then there is, for they know better than the average man on the street, and especially better than our negative-minded citizens, that there is. It is quite noticeable that those few whisperers, from which the community seems never to be able to escape, have not been very forward in presenting their suggestions. Not being able to boost, they seem to think that their chief mission in life is to knock.

However, that may be, it now appears that the citizens of Grimsby and the district are girding themselves for an all-out effort which will top off an already excellent record. It is hoped by those responsible for the plan that more and more individuals will be drawn into some sort of activity, and that though the load will be reduced for the few "willing horses" that have always been ready to give their time and talents, more will be accomplished than has been. Calls will go out for helpers, and there should be a ready response, with neighbours and clubs associated for but one purpose.

What this new phase in our community life might lead to is hard to say. One thought is that many will get to know their acquaintances in a very real way. Associations between one end of the town and the other might be strengthened. Clubs or organizations will get to know the others. Ideas will be exchanged.

There are roughly four thousand people living in the town and township. There is not one of them, if asked, who would be willing to give a couple of hours a month, who would not reply that he was willing to do anything he could. Just think of what Hitler would do with that great reservoir of untapped willing labour and talent! And think of what he is doing with the great reservoir of unwilling labour and talent in Europe!

That Tourist Business

THIS war is everyone's war. British and Canadian munitions are in the hands of the Russians. American generals have been placed in complete charge of the Australian and Chinese armies. United States bombers with British fliers at the controls are making nightly raids over enemy-held territory. Dutch fliers are at the controls of British and American planes in the Far East. The resources of the democracies have been pooled in a great effort to throw back aggression. The struggle is desperate—so desperate that international boundaries have been forgotten when munitions and supplies are concerned. This war concerns Canada and the United States as much as Great Britain and Russia. The fall of the United States, if ever it came to pass, would mean the fall of Canada. The fall of Canada would likewise be a grave menace to the United States. What one nation has that is useful to the other is their joint property, to be used by which ever one is in a position to use it.

This great intermingling of the democracies is an interesting development, but it is also one which calls for a revaluation of some of our pet national endeavours. One of these, and it might sound like heresy to mention it in a district which is vitally interested in the matter, is this business of the tourist traffic. The United States government is on the verge of placing a ration system for gasoline in effect. Rationing in Canada started this week. Tourists in the accepted sense of the word are great

consumers of gasoline, but it is doubtful if the tourist publicity would have been foregone without the ration being extended to visiting motorists.

Our friends from the United States are welcome to visit us at any time, but the gasoline which they use is diverted from their war effort as much as from ours. Their rubber situation is about the same as ours. The money which they do not put into Defence Stamps and Defence Bonds is just as wasted as the money Canadians do not put into War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds. It is not only wasted to their own country, it is lost to the whole Allied cause. This fact is one which will seriously hurt the tourist business in all its phases, but many other people in business have been hurt just as badly long before this.

A Testing Time

APRIL came in yesterday with one of the finest days enjoyed in this district for some months. It also brought John Canuck and his wife closer to the war. Gasoline rationing started, business licensing started, thousands of people were paying income tax for the first time in their lives.

It is not hard to imagine that April this year might usher in a new era for the smaller communities of the Dominion. Through force of circumstances the small-town merchant is going to be able to handle much of the business which has been passing by his door. In a way, this new era is going to be a test for him. Will he be able to keep the new business which he will be acquiring, or will he, when the war is over, lose it the same way he lost it with the advent of the motorcar? That question can only be answered by the merchant himself, not orally, but by a practical demonstration of his willingness to do those things which have been done by the city merchants to attract business away from Main Street.

All the large stores which attract so much business in the cities were once small stores. The large departmental stores started out as small town stores. What is it that makes their present business so large? If small town merchants can study this out, they may find the secret of greater business in the same way that the large department stores found that secret.

One of their secrets, of course, is persistent and imaginative advertising. No large business today, depending upon the general public for its support, has neglected this important part of its operation. The business which is successful is the business which looks to its advertising while in nearly all cases the business which is barely holding its own or is slipping back is, nine times out of ten, the business whose owner seemed to think it would run without any advertising.

This advertising, however, would be effective for only a short time if it was not backed up with the real thing—Good values, good service, pleasant surroundings, are these attributes of good business which can keep a customer once advertising has brought him into the store. Price, while important, is not, contrary to what many merchants think, the final yardstick by which potential volume of sales are measured. No housewife, whose husband is working for his living just as the merchant is, will begrudge a fair profit for the merchant's war. But the housewife, when she does her shopping, must have that confidence that she is not being charged exorbitantly. The merchant who advertises, is the merchant who is sure that what he has to offer is good value. He would not put his name on the bottom of an advertisement if this were not so.

It is to be hoped that local merchants when the war is over and conditions return to what they have been in the past, will have so imbued their public with their own worth that they will never again have to wonder how they can beat their city competitors. They have an excellent opportunity for doing this now.

"49th Parallel"

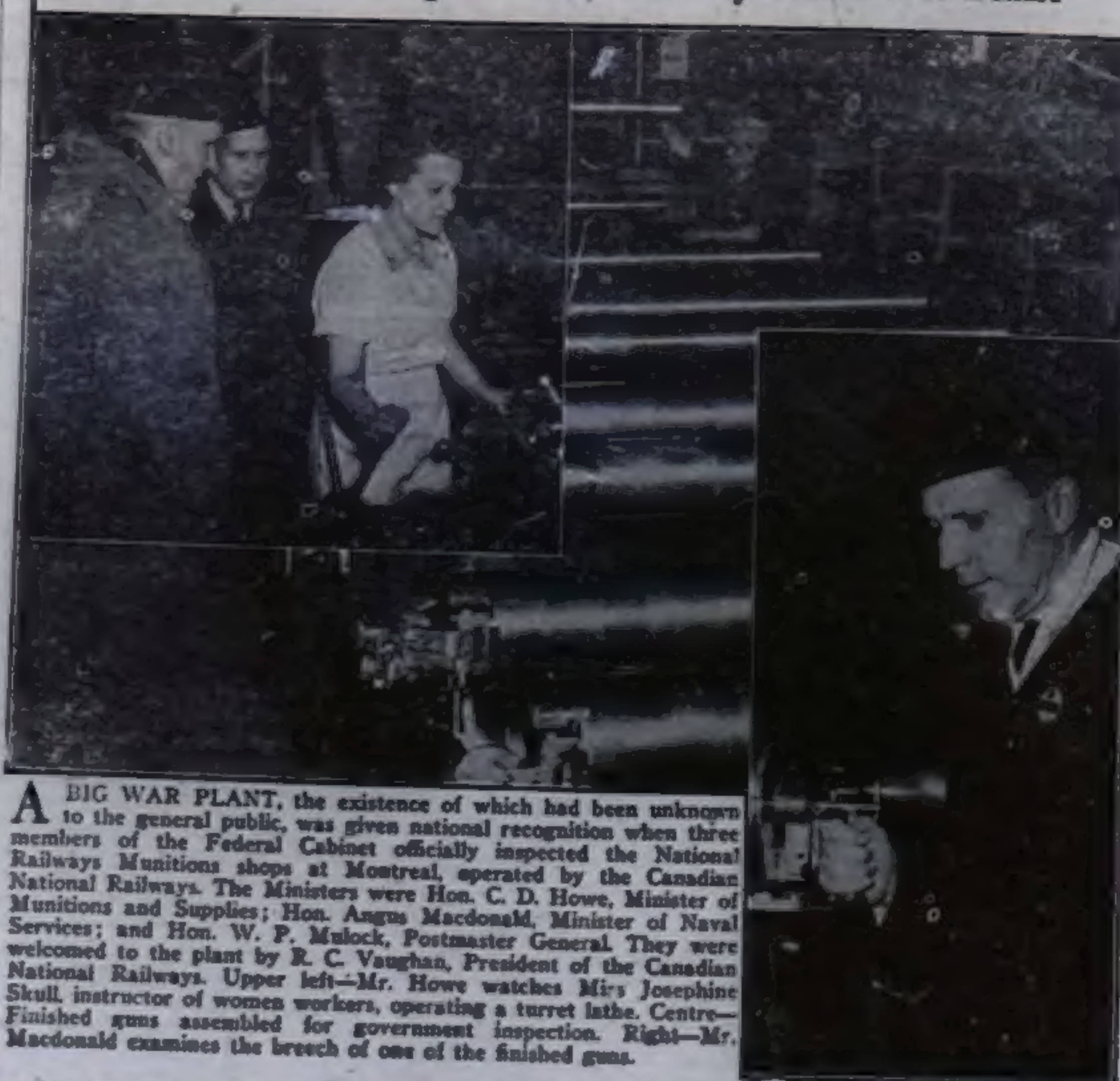
THOSE who were fortunate enough to see "49th Parallel" must have been struck with the magnificent panoramas of their country which was unfolded as the story progressed. From the somewhat bleak Hudson's Bay to the broad prairies of the Canadian mid-west, to the wonderful scenic country which is British Columbia, the picture was one which all Canadians, especially those who have not travelled throughout their own country, should have seen.

The story itself, while it is melodrama to a rather high degree, is also worth seeing. The sharp contrast between the German way of life and that enjoyed by Germans living in Canada is cleverly shown when Nazi refugees, escaping from the authorities, find themselves in a community made up of Hutlerites. These people, while German speaking, their own language, have found an ideal country in which to live, and the blandishments of the young Nazis leave them unmoved. Neither do the persuasive arguments used earlier in the picture on a French Canadian. In its simplicity, the picture tells more than most people could of the advantages of living under free institutions.

It is not often that motion pictures are discussed on this page, but an exception has been made in the case because of the very real and down-to-earth propaganda this one carries. The photography and dialogue is good, with just the right amount of humour in it. The picture has an idea to put across, and it does so in an excellent manner.

If anyone reading this has not done so, they are warmly recommended to see "49th Parallel" at the local theatre tonight. The reference to Beausville towards the end of the picture, instead of being funny, does no more than make the picture realistic.

War Ministers Inspect New Railway Munitions Plant



A BIG WAR PLANT, the existence of which had been unknown to the general public, was given national recognition when three members of the Federal Cabinet officially inspected the National Railways Munitions shops at Montreal, operated by the Canadian National Railways. The Ministers were Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supplies; Hon. Angus Macdonald, Minister of Naval Services; and Hon. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster General. They were welcomed to the plant by R. C. Vaughan, President of the Canadian National Railways. Upper left—Mr. Howe watches Mrs. Josephine Skull, instructor of women workers, operating a turret lathe. Centre—Finished guns assembled for government inspection. Right—Mr. Macdonald examines the breech of one of the finished guns.

Commandos Train To Fit Themselves For Gruelling Job

Every youth who ever played "Run, Sheep, Run" or "Indians" or "King of the Castle" will understand a lot about what Commando training means in the modern Canadian Army.

Commando training, as demonstrated at Camp Borden, provides an outlet for all who loved the fun and zest and rough-and-tumble of these boyish games. That's probably why Commando exercises appeal so much to the average young soldier.

The glamorous Commandos are much in demand today, as the news despatches from overseas indicate clearly, and plenty of action is promised for the future.

This sort of training, requiring men with tough, wiry bodies and keen brains, is only in its infancy in Canada, but it is expected to spread fast. At the present time, Commando work is a sort of "polishing off" given infantry troops who have completed their advanced training and are awaiting despatch overseas. Sooner or later, however, all Canadian infantry will be getting a taste of this exciting, blood-tingling training. It is predicted. The faster it spreads through the camps the more popular the infantry arm will be.

Officers at the big camp claim the Commando training is very popular with the men. Hard and rough as the exercises are, there never is any trouble getting the troops to go through with the work. The men take it and love it and usually clamor for more of the same.

In the preliminary Commando training, or "toughening-up" process, there is a bit of jujitsu, some boxing and obstacle racing. These games not only teach the men how to take care of themselves in hand-to-hand combat, but build up resistance to fatigue.

Considerable time and attention are given to night and hearing of soldier in this work. Commandos work at night, so they are taught not only to creep up on an enemy and disarm and capture him, but also to detect sound or movement of an enemy who may be planning to turn the tables. Each Commando must acquire the stealth and cunning of an Indian brave of old frontier days.

The men are taught how to disarm an opponent who may be armed with pistol, rifle or knife. They practice the art of living off the country, as they must travel light, and rations are bulky and weighty. Naturally, they must be experts in all light infantry weapons. Each Commando must be equipped mentally to act on his own, and in team-play, too. He must be fitted to take over the work of any one of his comrades in a raiding party.

Commandos, like paratroops, are designed for a special military task. But their jobs must not be confused, although both do somewhat similar work.

Commandos, first of all, work at night. They are stalkers and are

SEALED LIPS MAY MEAN SAVED LIVES

From the outbreak of war the British Government has realized the dangers of careless talk. Authorities have made every effort to avoid the risk of rumors—improbable stories growing more improbable with every repetition—whose wide circulation might lead to alarm and a spirit of defeatism. It was recognized that with the whole nation doing war-work people would be inclined to discuss their own jobs, thus affording vital clues to enemy agents.

These dangers were promptly impressed on the public and the necessity of silence was stressed as a vital war effort wherein all could help. The measures taken included advertising in the press, broadcast and poster campaigns. "Careless talk" posters treated the subject variously—sometimes humorously, sometimes grimly—ranging from Fougasse cartoons showing Hitler perched on a carriage-rack above two talkative gentlemen, to a photograph of a sinking ship bearing the caption: "A few careless words may sink in this."

A special feature of the campaign—by no means yet abandoned—is to approach each section of the public from the most effective angle. For instance, posters for service camps and canteens differ from those for civilians. Special appeals are posted over benches of factory workers, warning them not to discuss their jobs. People in coastal districts, ports and shipyards are particularly warned not to divulge anything about movements of ships. This warning may be conveyed by a poster of a sailor, captioned: "He's in the Silent Service—Are you?" Posters in merchant ships' forecables may show a parrot wearing a Nazi cap, with the words: "Going ashore? Keep what you know."

used to raid enemy strong points, demolish and destroy what they can, and above all, bring back valuable information through capture of enemy documents and capture of prisoners. Their job is to infiltrate behind enemy lines, perhaps by attacking from the coast, or by methods somewhat similar to the tactics employed in the trench raids, at which the Canadians were so adept in the last war.

Paratroops, on the other hand, have a more definite role. They are troops taking part in a more general attack, and are dropped behind the enemy lines to capture an air field or some other objective and hold it until re-enforcements come by air or in a break-through by land forces. They are not specialists, except in parachute jumping, to the extent that the Commandos are. Paratroops are simply soldiers transported by air-plane, instead of by Universal carrier or lorry.

Commandos have to be a combination of expert soldier, Indian, scout, poacher, demolition expert, and mountain goat. They're the "glamor boys" of the Army, and are made of hard stuff.

to yourself." Civil servants are cautioned: "You know more than others—be careful!" Whitehall (Government) telephones bear this red-printed warning: "Speech on telephones isn't secret."

The populace loyally answered the Government's call for silence about war secrets.

A tribute to the Canadians' tactfulness was the departure of the liner Queen Elizabeth from the Clyde in March, 1940, and her arrival in New York—without a whisper of publicity en route, though her crew numbered 475 and at least 500 dockyard workers knew of the trip. Captain Duncan Cameron piloted the liner down the Clyde, merely telling his housekeeper before his departure: "Don't prepare a meal for me. I won't be back for some time."

The first Canadian contingent was secretly landed in Britain one silent Sunday at a port whose population numbered thousands. The townspeople knew immediately about the arrival, but guarded the secret so well that the world was not informed of the facts until Mr. Churchill's broadcast some time later.

Several times before the actual sinking of the Ark Royal, Goebbels-inspired stories were released purporting to tell of its destruction. None of these tales disturbed the British public. When she actually went down the Admiralty immediately told all the world—simultaneously with Goebbels—and that was the first authentic news about the Ark Royal: the German people had received.

Though strict silence is relatively well preserved in times of peril, people are inclined to relax their vigilance during temporary lulls in war activity. With this in mind, the Government has instructed the public to assume that everything pertinent to the war effort is secret and has told them to lock their lips against leakage. A government spokesman puts it in these words:

"Our purpose is to warn the public that our enemies—rely upon rumor to create confusion, spread dependency, elicit information and diminish confidence. The Government does not, however, wish to restrict conversation unduly, or to damp down unnecessarily, the time-honored neighborly gossip."

Men of the convoys—men of the Battle of the Atlantic—make silence a full-time job, never disclosing a hint of vital instructions, or details which they receive about convoy assembly points.

Among the best-kept secrets in Britain were those of British parachute troops and commandos when their landing near Bari was announced.

The Atlantic meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was another well-kept secret.

People in Britain do not talk about the frequent extensive military operations going on about them. Their slogan is: "Talk if you must—but talk only of victory."

Mrs. McLeod of Detroit is spending a week with her mother, Mrs. W. Ingram, Grimsby Mountain.

Kent Cleaners

(Formerly Dollar Cleaners)

A NEW POLICY
In order to conserve gasoline, we are instituting a "Cash and Carry" policy which will save you money! Phone For Full Particulars Today
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Trinity United Church

W. J. WATT, B.A., B.D., Minister.
GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE
10.30 a.m.
EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Easter Music, Easter Messages

EASTER CARDS

Whether your message be gay or serious we have a card to please you.



CLOKE & SONS LIMITED
HAMILTON
66-80 WEST MAIN STREET
Opposite the Library

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

CLOUD PHOTOGRAPHY



Clouds make grand pictorial subjects by themselves, and the finest kind of background for outdoor scenes.

FROM time immemorial great billowing masses of cloud have fascinated men. Undoubtedly primitive man looked up at the sky and wondered where the thunderheads came from. The Greeks believed that Zeus, hiding behind the rain clouds, amused himself by hurling at the earth the thunderbolts that Vulcan fashioned for him. Today the scientists have told us where the clouds come from, and what makes lightning flash, but we still like to see clouds in the sky and many of us like to picture them with our cameras.

Doing this, as in the above picture, will be a simple matter if you have a filter to aid in your job. A filter—be it yellow, orange, or red—will hold back certain light rays from the sky proper and thus increase the contrast between the clouds and the sky.

A deep yellow filter was used in making this week's illustration, and a considerable degree of contrast

Grimsby W.I.

Lincoln County Women's Institute Rally will be held in the County Agricultural Office, St. Catharines, on Thursday, April 9, opening at 10 a.m. Mrs. Zeta Hayes will represent the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The place of meeting has been changed from Queenston to St. Catharines as a measure to save tires and gasoline.

St. John's Presbyterian Church

Rev. G. Taylor-Munro, Minister
Pianist—Mrs. Twoney
EASTER SERVICES
At 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Special Easter Music with Miss Margaret Stuart, Soloist.

"The Biggest Little Jewellery Store in The Fruit Belt"

Watch, Clock And Jewelry Repairs

Over 20 Years Experience in repairing of fine watches, clocks and jewellery.

PRICES MODERATE

Work called for and delivered. Estimates free.

Bulova, Westfield And Elgin Watches.

See Our Line Of—
Westclox Products, Ladies' and Gents' Watches, Rings, Etc.

E. A. BUCKENHAM
12 Main St. E., Grimsby

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McNinch have returned from a ten days' visit to Detroit.

Mrs. C. O. Dequetteville, Grimsby, visited over the weekend with her sister, Mrs. Donald Thompson, Picton, Ontario.

Congratulations were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walters, Oak Street, who celebrated their 24th wedding anniversary on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Current and children, Toronto, spent the weekend at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Current.

Miss Mildred Cole entertained the members of her bridge club on Wednesday evening. The prize winner for the evening was Mrs. A. Hummel. After the play dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

Trousseau Tea

On Monday evening Mrs. George Warner entertained in honour of her daughter, Miss Joyce Warner, at a trousseau tea. Miss Warner, whose marriage is to take place on Monday, April 6, at St. Andrew's Anglican Church, has received many lovely wedding and shower gifts. There were about twenty guests during the evening who called to see the gifts on display. Mrs. Warner, assisted by Miss Patricia Clattenburg, served tea to those present. The rooms were appropriately decorated with pink and white streamers and bells and the tea table was charmingly set with silver tea services and pink and white decorations.

The Unknown Country

Bruce Hutchison, Canadian reporter and authority on Canadian affairs, has written a book. He calls it the Unknown Country. The title is apt: What do Canadians—or Americans—know of Canada?

In all its 386 pages, including index, there is not a boring line. You will not yawn over this book and put it down until a more convenient season. Dip into it anywhere, you will keep on until the end; then you will begin at the beginning and go through to the end again.

"Vivid figures and events crowd each chapter: Champlain and Frontenac, Wolfe and Montcalm, the boom years of the prairies when wheat was king, the rollicking days of the gold rush in British Columbia, the homely dwellings of French Canadians in Quebec, the story of William Lyon Mackenzie King who achieved Canada's greatest measure of independence and yet is leading her in her mightiest war effort at the side of Britain."

Canada's history is interpreted in terms of people and events, the chapters alternated by passages of great beauty describing her background of woods and waterways, winds, sunshine and animals. There gradually emerges a colorful national character, admirable in the main, and one for which the author has a sympathetic understanding while reserving the right to criticize thoughtfully.

This book you will want to own. It will bear reading more than once and is valuable as a work of reference. It will give Canadians a proper pride in themselves, a better understanding of the Canadian picture as a whole and of their national destiny. It will go a long way toward dispelling that over-modesty, we might almost call it an inferiority complex, which has been our handicap since our first beginnings.

The Unknown Country will be an eye-opener, too, to the American, English or Australian reader who is fortunate enough to make contact with it.

The Fear Of Victory

We must not hide from ourselves the fact that when the war is won our victory will carry with it tremendous responsibilities. The problems we must face are greater and more world wide than men have ever faced before. But they will not be beyond the capacity of human thought and human wisdom. The one thing which will make their solution impossible is lack of courage to attempt them. We must never again allow ourselves to be afraid of the responsibilities of victory.—Dr. Frank Aydelotte.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kammacher, Grimsby spent Sunday in Preston visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Thiel.

A.C. 2 Howard Hutt, Manning Pool, Toronto, visited over the weekend with his sister, Mrs. K. Betta.

Mr. Alfred Hails is reported to be resting quietly in the Hamilton General Hospital after having undergone an operation on Monday.

Mrs. Marion Stuart, Grimsby Beach, was in Lindsay over the weekend, where she attended the funeral of her brother-in-law, the late Frank Magee.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Pettit, Ontario St., that their son, Signaller Glen Pettit has arrived safely in England.

Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mrs. William Hill, Mrs. M. Lawson and Mr. Frank Hill spent Sunday in Kitchener visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hill.

Miss Marianne House, Grimsby, has just returned from spending two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives in the State of Michigan.

Last Thursday evening Mrs. D. Scott entertained the members of her bridge club at a special Birthday Bridge in honour of Miss Phyllis Dunham. The prize winner for the evening was the guest of honour, Miss Dunham. After the play the hostess served a dainty luncheon which included a very lovely birthday cake in keeping with the occasion.

Smoking In A War Factory

A judge presiding in Long Island City had an answer to union pleas for leniency toward twelve men caught smoking in the plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp.

General MacArthur and his men work long hours, too, and I'll bet they don't have much time to slip off for a cigarette.

The judge fined the twelve and gave them suspended jail sentences as a warning.

Here we get a peep at the laxity that can, and does, exist among too many American war workers. Not only did these men violate factory rules, but they took time off to slip into the washrooms to do the smoking. We had similar facts disclosed in the story of the Normandie — men locking themselves in the washrooms to smoke and stall, although every effort was being made to get the liner readjusted for the Navy.

One of the most discouraging things about this Long Island occurrence was the fact that the chief plant steward of the C.I.O. union tried to get the court to excuse the violation on the ground that the washrooms where the men smoked were supposed to be fire-proof. A smart union agent would not have done that. He would have seen an opportunity to teach these men a lesson and would have stood by management in its effort to break up such practices.

The sooner the America that is behind the lines realizes that it is at war, too, the fewer lives of American boys we shall have to sacrifice for victory.—Milwaukee Journal.

Farewell Party

Friends on Robinson Street gathered at the home of Miss Margaret Allan on Monday evening in honour of Mrs. L. Larsen who is moving from that vicinity to Livingston Avenue. The evening was spent in playing card games after which the ladies present provided a very appetizing luncheon. Mrs. Larsen was then presented with gifts from her neighbours. The prize winners for the evening were: cards—Mrs. Alex MacKenzie and Mrs. E. L. Sutherland; lucky draw—Mrs. N. W. Morningstar and Mrs. J. Dunham.

Beaver Club

At the regular meeting of the Beaver Club of St. John's Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon a plans were discussed for the annual tea to be held on April 23. A social half hour was then spent and tea was served by the hostesses for the afternoon, Mrs. Charles Oxtall and Mr. F. H. Anderson.

I.O.D.E.

The March business meeting of the Lincoln Loyalist Chapter I. O. D. E. was held in the chapter room on Monday afternoon. Mrs. L. A. Bromley, regent, presided. One minute of silence was observed by the members in tribute to the memory of Miss Lillian Lees, a former Educational Secretary, who died in England recently.

A gift of \$25.00 from the Junior Red Cross of the Grimsby High School was presented to the War Service work of the Chapter. The following reports were presented: Mrs. D. Cloughley reported that the War Service Committee had forwarded to headquarters clothing valued at \$111.00 for English and Polish relief, 137 books had been sent to camps in Brantford and Dumville, 116 Easter boxes had been sent to Grimsby and North Grimsby boys overseas, and 3 recruit boxes had been given out. Mrs. Fred Jewson, Educational Secretary, reported that books had been given to several rural schools and that a St. George's Day programme had been planned for April 23rd at which time pictures of the King and Queen will be presented to the Town and district schools. The convenor of the Girl Guide Committee, Mrs. Gordon Sinclair, reported keen competition between the troops of Beamsville and Grimsby at the recent rally, when the Grimsby Troop won the cup presented by Miss Harriet Walsh. Mrs. B. W. Shantz drew the winning ticket on the quilt. Two new members, Mrs. Bruce Geddes and Mrs. W. A. Sherwood, were welcomed into the Chapter.

The Sew-We-Knit Red Cross Group, which met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Kelterborn, Adelaide Street, on Friday afternoon, will continue to meet regularly during the summer months in order to be ready for any new work required by the local Red Cross Branch. Mrs. W. F. Sherwood will entertain the group on April 10th at the home of Mrs. K. Griffith.

Birthday Party

A number of friends from Grimsby and Beamsville gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Liles, Robinson Street South, on Friday evening last, in honour of the birthday of Mr. Liles. Card and Crokinole were played by the guests after which the hostess assisted by Mrs. J. Douse, served a dainty lunch bringing to a close a very enjoyable evening.

The Magic Bean

Announcement at the acreage goal of soybeans in the United States for 1942 has been set at 9,000,000 illustrates a welcome trend. War reverses have brought home in startling fashion that the U.S.A. is not self-sufficient. The development of the soybean crop, from 2,000 acres in 1909 to 5,000,000 in 1941, indicates that a good start has been made toward making it so in one respect. Still not enough research had been done in advance of the present emergency, not enough machines built to permit maximum use of this remarkable legume.

The soybean may well be a trail blazer in making American soil produce materials needed both in war and peace. Use of soybean oil may exceed that of cottonseed oil this year for the first time as shortening and in oleomargarine. It will help fill the gap in the shortage of tung and castor oil for paints, varnishes, and linoleums. Already the bean is utilized for plastics, glue, and airplane parts—not to mention its food and feed uses. In our generation, the Chinese wonder bean has come a long way.—Christian Science Monitor.

Accept Donations

Any friends of the Lincoln Loyalist Chapter who wish to contribute to the Fighter Plane for Australia may leave donations at the Post Office.

SPECIAL BINGO

Proceeds To I.O.D.E.

Operated By West Lincoln Branch, No. 127, The Canadian Legion

Hawke's Hall, Grimsby

THURSDAY, APRIL 9—8 p.m.

Tell Your Friends

18 GAMES FOR 25 CENTS

DOOR PRIZES

There's No Ceiling On Smartness

SHIRTS



Here they are—a grand array of shirts for every taste and every pocket! Prints are at \$2.00, plain shades at \$2.95 and the ever-popular whites at \$2.50 and \$2.95.

And ties, too! Don't fail to see the grand assortment displayed at our tie bar—we believe that we have one of the finest collections that has been seen here for some time. Repe go at 50c, while at \$1.00 there are Kashmir and pure wool in small all-over patterns, Forsyth's popular "Sugar 'n' Spice" and Currie's Woodcraft in plain shades, English Foulards and Pepper Twists in lighter shades.

TOPCOATS There is still a lot of good seasonable wear to be had this Spring if you have a fine tweed topcoat. We are fortunate to be able to offer a few Raglans, Hal-Raglans and Set-In Sleeve styles starting at **\$21.50 UP**

R. C. BOURNE
MEN'S WEAR

6 MAIN ST. W.

PHONE 42-16

FOOTBALL
BASKETBALL
BADMINTON

LOCAL and
DISTRICT

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY
BOWLING
CURLING

DO YOU
REMEMBER
TEN YEARS AGO

From Files of March 30th, 1932

One of the most fashionable dances of the season was the Amateur Athletic Association Dance at the High School Auditorium Monday night.

Prizes during the evening were awarded to Miss Olive Coward in the Birthday dance and to Mrs. Gilbert Wade and Miss Jean Robinson, Dundas, in the spotlight dances.

As a result of an accident on Saturday afternoon, when the car which he was driving skidded on a piece of wet pavement just east of Beamsville, Mr. George Tennant suffered lacerations and injuries to one leg while his wife and son, Aubrey, suffered a severe shaking up.

A respected citizen of the community passed away at her home, 7 Elm Street, Grimsby, on Tuesday evening in the person of Leah Major, beloved wife of John N. Jeffrey, in her 74th year. She had been ill with the flu.

A rather peculiar accident befell Charles Lounsbury, Monday morning. As he was driving west toward Grimsby, one of the stones which it is said to have been thrown from the lawn by a neighbor who was cleaning it up, accidentally hit the car. A hole was smashed in the window and the broken glass struck him in the face inflicting several bad cuts.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning at St. Andrew's Anglican Church, when Olive, daughter of Mrs. Jewson and the late H. T. Jewson, was united in marriage to Cecil George Arthur Tuck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tuck, both of Grimsby. Rev. J. A. Ballard, the rector, officiated.

OUR CLASSIFIEDS PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

JOE GISH



MRS. ME SNOOP HAS SOME THIN' T' REALLY WORRY ABOUT... THEY AINT ALLOWIN' RETREDS ON RUBBER NECKS...

Garden Service

By Gordon Lindsay Smith

Gain Little by Rushing—

Generally speaking, the gardener gains little and risks much by rushing the season. This is especially true with flowers. Often when the frost does not kill it will set the plant back so far that the later sown catch up and pass the first.

With vegetables, however, it is usually good business to take a chance with a portion of the seed to be sown. If one risks a quarter or third of a packet and there is no late frost, then one has vegetable days to weeks ahead of the regular season and they are doubly appreciated. For very best results in satisfaction and volume experts advise making at least three plantings of each type of vegetable—the first extra early, the second about the regular season, and the third late. In this way the crop of fresh vegetables is spread over a very long period.

Give Them Room—

All perennial flowers, shrubs and trees are small when originally planted, but in a few years it is surprising how much room they take up. The average person plants them far too close together and in the case of trees and shrubs, far too close to the house or fences.

As a general rule, shrubs, trees and flowers should have half as much room between as their mature height. This means at least two feet apart for perennials, three and a half feet for the ordinary shrubs, and from twenty-five to fifty feet for the general run of Canadian hardwood trees.

At first this may seem far too open, but the space between may be taken up with annual flowers in the case of a perennial bed, and with temporary, quick-growing shrubbery and trees, with the others.

Many gardeners now use permanently a mixture of annual plants in their perennial borders. In the case of trees, it is a well-established fact that nature uses the quick-growing poplar as a sort of nurse crop for pines. First come the poplar, killing out weeds and grass, and providing ideal surroundings for the slower-growing, shade-loving pine.

Suitable Tools—
The right tools will save much labour. But they should be in first-class working order. This means that hoes, spades, weedeaters, etc., should be sharp and clean. An old file will do the trick. Lawnmowers must be kept in the same condition if they are to leave neat work and not pull grass out by the roots or leave it uncut.

A little hand-drawn cultivator will help speed the work in a fair-sized garden, while a wheel hoe will soon pay for itself in labour saved, if one goes in for a large supply of vegetables. For getting under both flowers and vegetables and for mowing the weeds under shrubbery, a sharp Dutch hoe is one of the most useful implements. There are different sized rakes and different widths of hoes.

WITH THE FIVE-PIN BOWLERS

The following are the team and individual bowling scores for the past week—

Monday — March 30th				
HIGHWAY	M	215	200	535
W. Westlake	123	215	200	538
H. Heaslip	184	136	195	515
H. Wilson	140	175	246	561
H. Tregaskus	191	179	139	509
D. Milne	153	192	135	480
	791	897	915	2603

Tuesday — March 31st				
METAL CRAFT	M	175	197	569
R. Lasky	206	175	197	580
R. Slater	229	167	—	396
W. Merritt	126	—	139	265
E. Windecker	128	308	165	502
G. Lucy	139	213	210	562
R. McBride	—	168	156	324
	830	932	467	2629

Wednesday — April 1st				
U. D. L.	M	187	190	544
A. Colter	184	187	190	561
A. Dwyer	214	145	239	598
P. Foster	169	186	179	534
L. Tufford	177	187	166	530
W. Kellertorn	135	—	112	247
R. Smith	—	117	—	117
	630	632	679	2540

Thursday — April 2nd				
BAKERS	M	210	182	542
F. Hurst	190	210	182	582
L. Jarvis	137	185	178	500
J. Vooges	137	214	277	628
E. Hambrook	176	187	97	460
T. Farrell	171	238	128	535
	811	1022	863	2696

Friday — April 3rd				
HILLIERS	M	220	230	633
W. Sherwood	196	220	230	646
C. Kahn	176	200	232	608
D. Hartnett	210	187	274	671
C. Shelton	192	194	180	567
E. Buckenham	170	185	181	536
	907	986	1102	2995

Saturday — April 4th				
IMPERIAL OIL	M	105	161	455
H. Scott	129	105	161	495
E. Tufford	111	176	142	429
E. Bears	179	128	173	480
D. Scott	150	164	167	481
C. Jones	153	183	134	470
	783	746	777	2305

Sunday — April 5th				
MERCHANTS	M	201	130	453
W. Hand	122	201	130	453
W. Ryan	125	202	105	432
E. Henley	134	195	178	508
L. Brooks	149	137	187	473
M. Allan	164	222	156	542
	694	957	817	2468

Games Next Week

Monday, April 6th—
7.30—Metal Craft vs. Bakers.
9.00—Butchers vs. U.D.L.
Tuesday, April 7th—
7.30—Hilliers vs. Merchants.
9.00—Imperial Oil vs. Firemen.
Wednesday, April 8th—
7.30—Barbers vs. Highway.

League Standing

	W	L	Pts.
Highway	53	22	53
Barbers	44	31	44
Metal Craft	43	22	43
Hilliers	40	35	40
Merchants	40	35	40
Butchers	36	39	36
Firemen	36	39	36
U. D. L.	34	41	34
Bakers	32	43	32
Imperial Oil	14	61	14

PASSENGER ON RAILWAY HAS CONSCIENCE TWINGE

Railways are accustomed to receipt of conscience money but a recent payment came about in unusual manner. The Stewart of a Canadian National Railway dining car reported that while at Port Huron, Michigan, a passenger handed him eleven dollars saying that it was for the Dining Car Department for value received and not paid for. The Stewart, greatly noting the money to the System Treasurer but the passenger insisted he preferred to pay the direct way. The money was duly forwarded to Headquarters and credited to dining car revenues.

Red Cross Helps
To Meet Problem
Of Broken Homes

By GARRY ALLIGHAN

London—Uprooted by the Nazi invaders from the soil wherein their family trees have grown during centuries, 50,000 Channel Islanders are finding solace in the hospitality now being provided by Canadian generosity in British homes. They are now entering their third summer of exile—on June 19th they will observe remembrance day, clad in Canadian given clothes, wearing Canadian shoes, breathing prayers of gratitude for the people of Canada.

Three counties of this country—Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire—now house refugee families from the three islands, Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney. Glasgow has given homes to hundreds of unaccompanied children, whose parents remain imprisoned in their homeland with German soldiery as warders. The Channel Island refugees differ from the British blitz refugees in two important respects—they come from the best climate in the British Isles, where severe weather is unknown and, whereas people bombed out of British homes have friends to turn to, the Islanders are cut off from their friends and all means of subsistence.

It is not for the Canadian Red Cross many of them would be completely destitute. They came here from the islands that are so close to the French coast that when the Nazis overran France they were within range of the big guns and within five minutes by bomber flight. On the day Alderney was completely evacuated, more than 30,000 came from Guernsey, but scarcely a soul got away from Sark.

Caused Hardship, Suffering
That abrupt move to English shores was carried out amidst scenes of distress and perplexity, with much moral suffering and material hardship. Right Honorable Lord Justice de Parcq, chairman of the refugee committee, said to me, "Many husbands and wives, were separated, one or other being unable to get away from the islands before the Germans got there. There is hardly one Channel Island family that has not been distressed to some degree. Most of them have been completely cut off from income and find themselves in a strange country with little money and only the clothing they stood up in. Many just locked their front doors and walked away, leaving their homes and contents to the fate which awaited them."

As the armada of launches, fishing boats, and pleasure steamers

crossed the English Channel, bearing 50,000 souls from home and happiness most of them were too stunned for their benumbed minds to assess the full extent of the tragedy which had devastated their lives. They were greeted by the Canadian Red Cross, loaded with clothing, foodstuffs and medicine. The helping hand, stretched out that summer day in 1940 in the name of Canada, has never been withdrawn.

Red Cross Never Fails Them

Refugee committees have dispensed tens of thousands of articles supplied by the Canadian Red Cross and not one of the 50,000 Islanders fails to be conscious of a deep sense of gratitude. By the provision of garments, shoes, bedclothes and layettes, the Canadian Red Cross enables the refugee committee to utilize the cash that is given by the charitable public for other essentials. They have made it possible to provide furniture so exiled families can set up new homes, baby carriages for mothers whose arms ached with the heavy load of love as they stepped off the boats. One man whose wooden leg was broken in the rush for the boats was fitted with an artificial limb, several pairs of spectacles were supplied and a new set of dentures was provided for a woman who was so agitated in getting her children to the boat that she left her false teeth behind.

The Canadian Red Cross is also solving the refugees' clothing problems. Most of the Islanders arrived clad in light, summery attire. Heavy, warm clothing from Canadians has enabled them to get through the present severe winter. The chief drain on the Canadian Red Cross supplies comes from unaccompanied children, totalling more than 5,000. These apprentices were left behind in German hands. They arrived here penniless with their trunks, and must remain so as no money is allowed to leave the islands. Most of them are billeted in the homes of Cheshire villagers, who have a job of balancing a normal domestic budget. They are kept well clad with Canadian Red Cross clothing, distributed from the large Eton Square house, which Earl Grey vacated to give the refugee committee a store-house.

Canadian generosity is helping to take the sting out of the lives of these forlorn folks, and ease the burden of their strange existence.

You Roll Them Better With
OGDEN'S FINE CUT
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

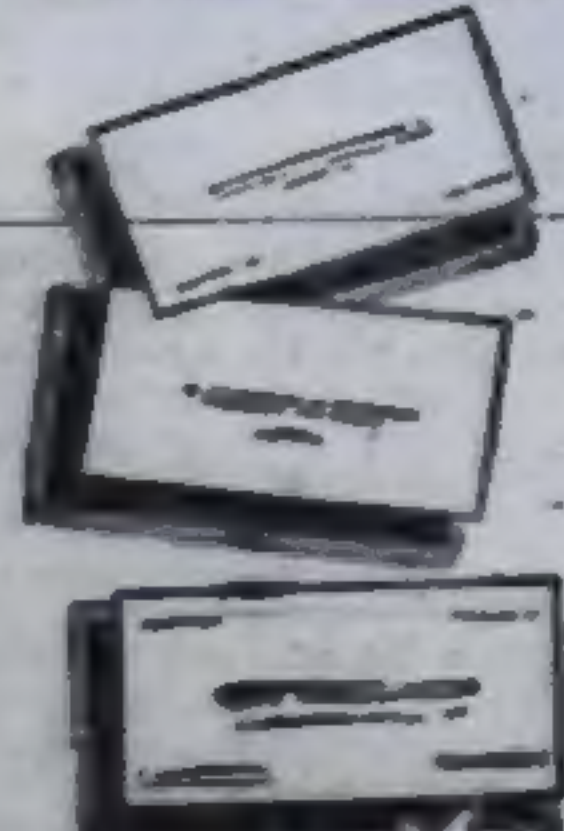
Princess Alice Inspects Girls' War Work



HER Royal Highness Princess Alice paid an informal visit recently to the offices of the Canadian National Telegraphs in Montreal to inspect children's outfits made for the Royal Bakers' Rest at Portsmouth, England, in their own time by members of the Canadian National Telegraphs Girls' Service Group. The Portsmouth institution provides for the care of dependents of seafaring men.

Large consignments of these outfits, which are for infants and children up to six years of age, have been sent by the telegraph girls during the past year. The members of the group were presented to Her Royal Highness after she had inspected their work and expressed her appreciation of their aid to the British war sufferers. Upper picture shows one of the girls being presented by Miss E. Tilley, president of the group. At right, Princess Alice receiving a presentation bouquet from little Eleanor Margaret Ross, daughter of the Montreal Manager of the C. N. Telegraphs.

Pay Attention to your
Business Cards



Printing should be an investment for your business—every time the name of your firm appears in print, it should reflect those qualities which you most desire to convey to the public.

Care in preparation no less than execution will make this possible. We stand ready to do our part in assisting you, and welcome the opportunity of discussing your printing problems at any time.

THE GRIMSBY INDEPENDENT
— PHONE 36 —

TAIL-WAGGER CHATS

THE CLEVER LURCHER

Brains Above The Common

By PHILOKUN

If there were any truth in the old proverb about giving a dog a bad name and hanging him there would not be many lurchers left in the land. I have confessed before that in my boyhood it was often my desire to own one of these rascals, thanks to their cleverness and teachability, but the knowledge that they were supposed to be the companions of poachers and other characters of not too good repute deterred me. In those days, in many country districts a man came under suspicion who had a lurcher slinking at his heels. The chances were that he was addicted to nocturnal adventures from which he returned with a hare or rabbit in his capacious pockets.

The lurcher alone among the great tribe of mongrels has been dignified by a distinctive name. At least, an exception may be made in the case of the bullmastiff, but he now has been elevated to the dignity of a pure breed. It is curious that these two should both have had some association with poachers, the bullmastiff having come into being in response to the desire of gamekeepers to have a powerful dog that would be of use to them at night when they were trying to prevent depredations upon the premises.

I had often wondered how the name 'lurcher' came to be bestowed upon the cross between a greyhound and one of the sheepdogs. My Concise Oxford Dictionary affords an explanation. "Lurcher—Petty swindler; spy; crossbred dog between collie or sheepdog and greyhound, used esp. by poachers." More than eighty years ago "Stonehenge" gave a chapter in The Dog to this animal, in which he described him as being most destructive, showing speed, sagacity and nose in an extraordinary degree, from which cause the breed was discouraged as he would exterminate all the furred game in a short time. For that reason a poacher was seldom able to keep one long, keepers putting a charge of shot into him at the first opportunity. I do not know if the law is different now or is enforced more rigorously in these matters. No one is allowed to shoot a dog unless it is actually worrying farm animals or game and cannot otherwise be deterred from doing so.

Another writer of 1860 said: "He catches hares on their forms, and steals up to rabbits while on the feed, suddenly dashing on them and seizing them. The lurcher is sometimes taught to retrieve, and has been known to hunt by himself, and bring the game to his master's cottage."

Among my recent correspondence was a letter from an officer in the army asking where he could get one of these dogs as he thought it should make an ideal companion. A few years ago Viscountess Downe, attracted by their braininess, was breeding them at her Norfolk home, but I have never heard of anyone else who was doing so. They are usually bred in country villages, but not on any considerable scale.

NOTE.—This chat is issued by The Tail-Wagger's Club, Willing House, 254-260 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. The Club will be pleased to answer any enquiries submitted by Tail-Wagger owners in connection with canine hygiene and welfare.

I love to hear the wind blow, on mornings in the spring; I think it blows us grass and flowers, and birds that like to sing.

VACUUM CLEANER REPAIRS

Coblen, Premier, Hoover, Electro-Hygiene, Royal, Eureka, Airway, Apex, Ohio and all American and Canadian makes, also parts and supplies. Bags, brushes, cords, wheels, belts, etc.

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HEALTH

"The influenza epidemic which followed the last war killed more human beings than the war itself. It is reassuring to know that research workers in England are studying the disease now, in order to master it", writes Dr. Charles Hill, Deputy Secretary of the British Medical Association, in "Bulletin from Britain" received at the offices of the Health League of Canada.

Dr. Hill notes that the report of a research worker at National Institute for Medical Research, London, has just recently been made public. He has been concentrating on the problem of the spread of the infection. The virus of influenza is transmitted, it is known, in the unguarded cough or sneeze of an infected person. This researcher set himself the problem of whether the influenza germ or virus can survive the processes of drying. Can a blanket on which an influenza sufferer has sneezed carry the infection to another, even though the blanket be dried and aired?

Experiments with mice and ferrets, animals quick to take up influenza, made clear that the virus of influenza can resist drying, whether the drying is artificial or natural. All the experiments showed that the influenza virus, even if dried, can live to infect another. As much as ten per cent of the virus can survive the drying and remain alive for days or weeks at ordinary temperatures.

"It is clear that the person who is suffering from influenza" writes Dr. Hill, "who coughs and sneezes on articles of furniture, on bed clothes, on the outer garments of others, can infect them with the virus of influenza which will be alive days later. The moisture that he gives out in coughing and sneezing may dry, but some of the virus lives on."

Dr. Hill states that if these findings of the National Institute for Medical Research are confirmed, they will revolutionize the hygienic measures for preventing the spread of influenza.

"The cough and the sneeze have long stood convicted of spreading the germs of many diseases. But a realization that, spread in droplets of moisture, germs can survive when the moisture has gone is a sobering reflection which must find speedy conversion into action," says Dr. Hill. "With such strides as this in the growing knowledge of the disease, it is to be hoped that never again will the 'flu' take such a toll of human life as it did after the last war."

Avoid Crowding Chicks In Pens

Most Common Cause Of Uneven Growth In Flocks, States J. J. Macfarlane, O. A.C., Guelph.

A colony house 12 feet square will accommodate 300 chicks to six weeks of age, or two chicks for each square foot of floor space. After six weeks either double the floor space or reduce the number of chicks to 150, says J. J. Macfarlane, Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Overcrowded pens are the most common cause of uneven growth in any flock. High mortality may result from crowded conditions. Damp dirty litter found in crowded pens facilitates the spread of disease germs. Feather pulling and cannibalism often break out where crowding exists.

Too high or too low temperatures, bright sunlight, corners, hopper placements, all may be direct or indirect causes of crowding.

Chicks may crowd away from hot brooder stove or crowd around one where the fire has gone out. Avoid extremes in temperatures. A circle of cardboard placed about 18 inches from the edge of the brooder will eliminate floor draught and keep the chicks near the heat. As the chicks grow older, enlarge the circle. Chicken wire should be tacked across the corners to prevent crowding there. Use a bed or piece of cardboard to stop floor draughts at the entrance door.

Huddling or hawking in bright sun rays may be the forerunner of the crowding habit. Painting the window panes or reducing the bright sun in some way will help overcome this factor.

Care should be taken in the placement of hoppers to avoid corners. Chicks should have free access to both sides of the hoppers to prevent crowding.

Crowding, although usually traced to some direct cause, may become a habit which is hard to break.

Soil And Seed Pasture Factors

Unsuitable Seed Mixtures Responsible For Worn Out Weedy Pastures, Says N. J. Thomas, O.A.C.

Owing to the close relationship of hay and pasture, much care should be taken in obtaining vigorous stands of grasses and clovers which will result in good yields of high quality hay, followed by productive pasturage for a period of years, states N. J. Thomas, Soil Specialist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Declaring that Ontario's pasture problem is largely a hay-pasture problem, the O.A.C. expert states that by improving the hay crop through better soil management and selection of seed mixtures adapted to his special conditions, the farmer automatically improves his pasture. Unsuitable seed mixtures have been chiefly responsible for the large acreage of worn out, thin, weedy pastures now present in this province, says Mr. Thomas.

Soil type, drainage and length of time to be left seeded down, should be considered when selecting a mixture of seed. A red clover, alfalfa and timothy mixture is only good for one year. The clovers disappear leaving a thin stand of timothy—a relatively poor pasture plant. Soon weeds appear and at the end of 8 to 10 years the timothy runs out leaving a thin, weedy, unproductive blue grass sod. If 6 to 10 pounds of alfalfa were added, productivity would be maintained over a much longer period.

Yields of hay and pasture decline much more rapidly on sandy soils than on heavy soils. This necessitates more frequent renovation, or top dressing with manures or fertilizers, to maintain soil fertility.

WINTER TEMPERATURES AFFECT TRAIN LOADS

When a citizen reads of the steady stream of war materials for the armies at the various fronts, he seldom stops to think of the strain caused by the movement of these goods to sea ports for overseas shipment. In Canada the railways are busy day and night moving everything from tanks to surgical needles and operating under every kind of weather. Temperatures do drop as low as 63 degrees below zero but trains keep on running. Travellers in Northern Canada can tell how far the mercury is below zero by noting the length of freight trains. If he sees a train of 20 or 30 cars and the locomotive enveloped in steam he knows that it must be at least 40 below. For in the North the weather determines the length of the train. If the train is of 60 to 80 cars he knows that summer has come, but he won't see that until June.

Canadian Beaver



The Beaver is closely associated with the exploration and history of Canada because its fur was the primary object of the fur trade and was made the medium of exchange in all barter for other furs or commodities. As a natural consequence the beaver became the emblematic animal of Canada, and a pictured beaver was included on the Royal Arms of Canada until 1921 when they were revised.

The Beaver is an amphibious animal with webbed hind feet and a broad, flat tail. It weighs from 30 to 55 pounds. It lives on the bark and twigs of many deciduous trees, its favourite food trees being the aspen or poplar, the cottonwood, balsam and willow, together with pond-lily roots and other vegetation. It never eats coniferous trees, although it cuts

them down for dam building purposes. It was originally distributed over the greater part of North America, including the whole of Canada except the treeless barrens of the far North.

The beaver has vanished from much of its original range but there are still lots of them in northern Canada. It is one of the most interesting of the world's animal species, because it dams streams and the outlets of lakes in order to conserve water at a constant level in relation to their houses and to ensure a sufficient depth of water under any normal thickness of winter ice in which they can move about. Pond beaver build houses of sticks and mud with under-water entrances. Some beaver live on considerable streams, where there is no need to conserve water, and are known as bank beaver.

FORT CLARENCE FALLS

Ancient Guardian of Halifax Harbour Makes Way For Units Of Modern Defence Against World Domination

For Clarence has fallen. Its underground passages, vaulted chambers and powder magazines are no more. Its walls are flat and its moats are filled. Its guns have gone to the scrap heap. On the site where once stood an important unit of the ancient defences of Halifax Harbour stand now more important units of modern defence against Nazism—great tanks storing indispensable munitions of modern warfare.

The site at Fort Clarence is on the Dartmouth shore of Halifax Harbour. It was sold by His Majesty to Imperial Oil Limited in 1927 so that the Company could use its surrounding 34 acres of land for expansion of Imperial Refinery. In its long history Fort Clarence was never attacked although undoubtedly its existence played a part in discouraging a French attempt at invasion of Halifax during the struggle between Britain and France for mastery of North America. After the Company acquired the property the Fort was left as it was but recently the ruthless needs of modern war impelled its destruction. And so it was blitzkrieged. Dynamite, great tractors and bulldozers and other implements of high-speed war effort leveled it in a few days. The land was needed for storage tanks and so the ancient fortress fell.

Fort Clarence was first built in 1752 as an earthwork battery, a nameless part of the defences on the eastern shore of Halifax Harbour. War with France began in 1755 and the fortifications were strengthened to some extent but with the Treaty of Paris in 1763 work on fortifications stopped and in the following 12 years the battery fell into a ruinous condition.

In 1775, with the outbreak of the American War of Independence there was a period of renewed military activity but again in 1784 there was peace which lasted for nine years, ending with the War of the French Revolution from 1793 to 1802 and its sequel, the Napoleonic War of 1803 to 1815. The Duke of Kent was in command and a majority of the military buildings around Halifax date from his regime. A great amount of work was done about the fortress which in 1799, by order of Prince Edward, had been named "Fort Clarence" and its new tower designated "The Duke of Clarence Tower" in honour of Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV.

After the close of the Napoleonic War the great citadel of Halifax was built to serve as the heart of the entire composite fortifications but most of the other units remained as they were. With the epoch-making application of rifling to the artillery in 1800 all impor-

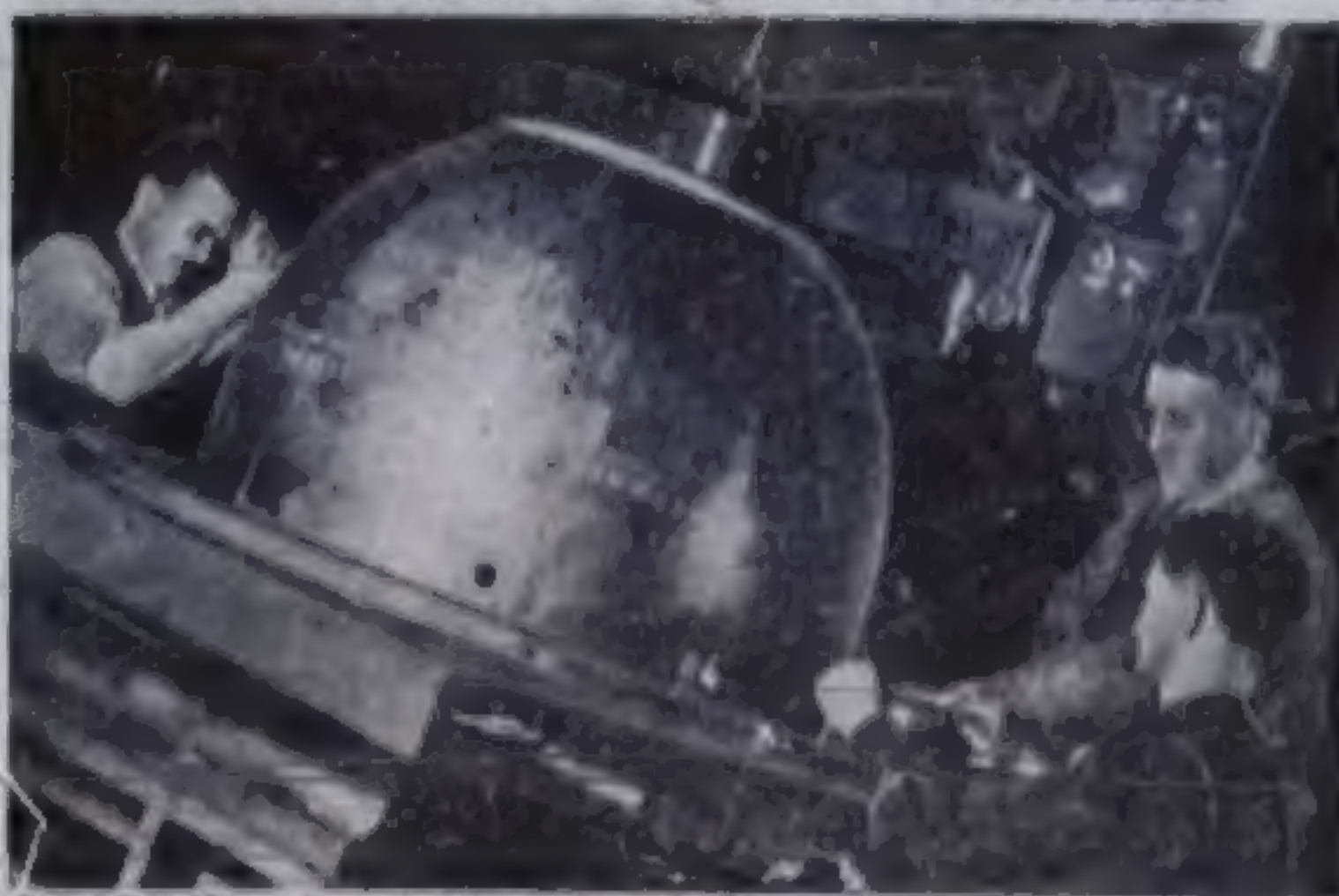
tant fortifications had to be reconstructed with permanent materials of unprecedented strength and along a new system. The Trent Affair of 1861 aroused fear of invasion from the United States and accordingly Fort Clarence was modified and modernized and emerged as a mass of durable masonry, armed with rifled muzzle-loaders lodged in bomb-proof casemates. With its eight 7-inch, thirty-eight 8-inch and fifteen 10-inch guns it was in a position to offer resistance to any ships attempting to enter the harbour. However it never fired a shot and subsequently with the construction of powerful batteries on sites further seaward its usefulness passed. In 1906 Fort Clarence and all the other works comprising the Halifax fortress were transferred from Imperial control to the Department of National Defence.

During the World War the deserted Fort was used after the catastrophic Halifax explosion of 1917 for the storage of explosives which had to be removed for safety from the damaged naval magazine. The Fort was used as a depository of munitions until early in 1927 when a new naval magazine was built.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS RECEIVE VISITORS

The Dionne Quintuplets may be seen by visitors at the Dufour Hospital at Callander, Ontario, daily, from 3 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. standard time, reports the passenger department of the Canadian National Railways.

Ford Makes Mines in Australia



MORE than ever, marine mines are important in the defence of Australia's long seaboard. Production is being speeded to the limit in the industrial plants of the Commonwealth where these war weapons are manufactured. Above, expert die-makers work on one of the huge dies which are used to shape mine cases

from flat sheets of steel. The photo was taken in the plant of Ford of Australia which, in addition to producing wheeled and tracked military vehicles, is making mines in volume, completing components for howitzers, and is supplying machine tools to other industries.

Business Directory

LEGAL

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Experts Repairs Guaranteed
12 years experience on all makes

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Vegetable Seed Grown In Canada

Vegetable seed growing in Canada has become well established as an industry and is making a fine contribution toward providing against a shortage of seed, all the important kinds of vegetables being produced in varying amounts to meet the needs. The production can be easily stepped up, should fair warning be given, states T. F. Ritchie, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

During war time at least it is necessary to be certain of having plenty of seed of the most essential kinds and varieties, disregarding the less important ones. This is the idea underlying the program of production now under way, with such seed crops as bean, beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, corn, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsnip, peas of the garden and canning types, radish, spinach, swede, turnip, squash and tomato.

Canada has taken the lead in the production of registered vegetable seed and growers report that they are well satisfied. This industry can be expanded to a much greater extent if Canadian gardeners insist on being supplied with registered Canadian-grown seed. One of the advantages of registration is that these good strains are perpetuated under inspection and carried from generation to generation, thus insuring uniformity of type, quality and performance. The stock seed from which most of these good strains come has been the result of many years of breeding and selection work carried on by the technical workers at several of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and other institutions.

Outstandingly Good "SALADA" TEA

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge each insertion 25 cents. Cash must accompany advertisement to guarantee insertion. A charge of ten cents is made for boxes.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — 200 bushels of Victory Oats for seed. Apply J. G. Armstrong. 26-1p

FOR SALE — Quebec Heater and Radiant Gas Heater, must be sold at once. 21 Elm St. 26-1p

FOR SALE — Will sacrifice my equity in Grimsby house for one in St. Catharines. Box 55, The Grimsby Independent. 26-1c

FOR SALE — 1932 Ford Truck, good condition, model B. R. Stake Body, excellent engine and tires. Reasonable. Apply G. Lipsett, Phone 132. 27-2p

FOR SALE — Two teams of horses, one team will work single, the other team just broken in. Apply Mike Smerek, R.R. No. 1, Elm Tree Road, Grimsby Mountain. 27-2p

MEN WANTED

SINCE 1931 Familex Dealers have made a career of this agency. They live independently and realize a salary satisfying their ambition. When sick, those who have established clientele, continue to sell from their homes, or by telephone. The 200 Familex Products sell by their reputation of good quality. Try them. If you are free, why not TRY SELLING without any risk? Folder in natural colours, plan, free on request. FAMILEX PRODUCTS, 676 St. Clement, Montreal. 26-1c

FOR RENT

FOR RENT — Seven-room house, four bedrooms, three-piece bath, no furnace; extra large garden. For particulars apply Box 53, The Independent. 26-1c

WEEK-END SERVICE

Buses Leave

From Toronto To Grimsby	From Grimsby To Toronto
8:00 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
12:00 p.m.	3:20 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	11:43 p.m.

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tickets and Information At
Kammacher's Restaurant
PHONE 466

GRAY COACH LINES

WANTED

WANTED — Small Bungalow, fully modern. Cash. No agents. Phone 161-J-3. 26-1p

WANTED — Young girl, non smoker for adult home. No washing. References. Box 33, Grimsby Independent. 26-1p

HELP WANTED — Men wanted to learn moulding trade. Apply The Grimsby Stove and Furnace. 26-2c

WANTED — Someone to look after small baby, full time or part time. Apply Mrs. Mark Markey, Phone 19, Grimsby. 26-1c

WANTED — Man to help on fruit farm. Steady work until Nov. 1st or longer. Good hours. Good wages. W. A. Crick, Hunter's Side Road East, Grimsby Beach. Phone 281-W-2. 26-1c

MISCELLANEOUS

INTERIOR PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING — A. J. Hayward, Phone collect, 340, Beamsville.

"BLENDOR TABLETS", Harmless and effective. \$1.00, two weeks supply. Apply Dymond's Drug Store. 11-26c

POSTPONED

AUCTION SALE

The sale of household effects which was to have been held last Saturday, March 28th at the residence of the late Annie Randall, 46 Depot St., Grimsby, will be held this Saturday, April 4th, at one o'clock.

Notice To All Boat Owners

Owing to national emergency, it has been found necessary to establish a firing range over the south west corner of Lake Ontario. For the safety of the public the Department of Transport has forbidden craft of any sort to enter the buoyed area extending east from Burlington Canal to the outer buoys on Lat. N. 43 degrees 20' as far as the buoys on a line drawn from Port Credit to Grimsby Beach. Anyone entering this area does so at his own risk.

N.B. — A small boat at a range of 3 miles is invisible from the batteries.

D. CLAPHAM,
Proof Officer,
Artillery Proof Establishment,
Hamilton, Ontario.



Popular CKOC Commentator

Prof. T. F. Salmon of McMaster University, who is well known to radio listeners, through his regular war commentaries from radio station CKOC, Hamilton. Prof. Salmon was at one time with the British Foreign Service, where he came to know the Balkan countries. He is a native of Australia.

Advance Australia Spring Reading Fair!

If it had not been for an eccentric English naturalist with a passion for strange plants and flowers, Australia might never have become a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In 1788-9 Sir Joseph Banks, who lived just off the Bath Road, near Hounslow Heath, a few miles out of London, fitted out H.M.S. Endeavour and sailed with Captain Cook around the world in search of new botanical specimens, joined with scientific investigations.

Sir Joseph certainly had an eye for when, after sighting Australia, they landed at which he promptly named Botany Bay, for the freaks and oddities of Australia's plant life are only equalled by the peculiar characteristics of her animal kingdom. What was his reaction, we wonder, when he first saw a kangaroo leaping across the landscape at Botany Bay?

It was the result of a brain wave on the part of Banks that Botany Bay became a settlement of transported prisoners, and in 1788 the first shiploads arrived. These unfortunate were not all of the criminal type by any means. Their crimes were in many instances what we should now consider a minor character, such as petty thieving. The more serious cases anything from stealing a sheep to holding up a coach on Hounslow Heath — were effectively dealt with at home by hanging.

But Sir Joseph also made a contribution of immense value to Australia, for it was largely owing to his interest that the great sheep farming and wool industry of that country reached its remarkable height. Through his experiments in the breeding of sheep they increased in weight from an average of 45 pounds to 80.

The wave of crime that surged over England at that time arose from the poverty which falls upon every country after a long war. Soldiers turned out of the army without means to support themselves were compelled to resort to crime to keep body and soul together. More often than not it had the opposite effect. People of position and wealth, landowners and industrialists, whose interest it was to grind the faces of the poor, had only one way of protecting themselves from the turning worm — the inflicting of sentences of cruel severity. Now that danger from a foreign foe was over, the soldier had become the enemy of the very people he had imposed his body to protect. And they had become his. The power being in their hands they saw to it that their province protector suffered the full penalty for his audacious malfeasance.

But all the settlers in Australia were not there because they had fallen foul of the law. Far from it. Reports reaching England of the great farming and sheep-raising potentialities of the Island Continent attracted many "younger sons" who found themselves at a loose end in the piping times of peace following the Crimean war and the Afghan disturbance. From then on until 1914 a steady stream of farm workers and mechanics, shopkeepers and school teachers, people of diversified talents, but with all the qualities necessary to build a great country, made its way to the Antipodes.

And so Australia grew, and de-

(Continued from page 1)
in the Library within a week or ten days after release, and others were in circulation within two or three weeks of publication.

The newer works of fiction are represented by Bradda Field's *Bride of Glory*; Daphne du Maurier's *Frenchman's Creek*; Phyllis Bottome's *London Pride*; Pearl S. Buck's *Dragon Seed*; The Fire-drake, by Elgin Groselock; *The Pied Piper*, by Nevill Shute, and D. E. Stevenson's *Spring Magic*.

Just off the press is a small book by John Steinbeck, *The Moon is Down*, which is making a great stir. Then come *Slaughterhouse* by Spencer Brade, M.D.; *Sinclair's Between Two Worlds*; *Strong's The Iron Mountain*; *Cabell's First Gentleman of America*; *Lizard's Itching Basses*, and *Martha Gerson's Love Passed This Way*.

A popular hero is back again in *The Saint* in New York, by Charles. Charles Nordhoff and James N. Hall are here with *Botany Bay*, and Walter D. Edmonds with *Young Ames*. The Sun Shall Greet Them, by Raine; Frankau's *Winter of Discontent*; *Mackay's Ivory* by Michael; *Sinclair's World's End*; *Columbus*, by Sabatini; *Army Doctor*, by Selbert; *Marriage is a Private Affair*, by Kelly, and Sam Smit's *Flies Again*, by Knight, will attract many readers.

In addition to the above there have recently been added to the Library some hundred volumes of lighter fiction.

Teen age boys and girls and younger children have not been forgotten, and they will find many entertaining new volumes in their respective sections.

H. & S. Club Card Party

Last Wednesday evening, March 26, the Grimsby Beach Home and School Club held its final bridge and euchre party of the season. There were 18 tables playing and the prizes in bridge went to Mrs. Knight and Mr. Russell Young while the euchre prizes were won by Mr. Cecil Bell and Mr. Bert Greenwood. The proceeds from this party are to be used to buy a radio for the Grimsby Beach School. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the evening were the three teachers at the school, Misses M. Butler and A. Gliddon, and Mrs. L. Wilson.

Coming Event

The Women's Missionary Society of St. John's Presbyterian Church will hold their Thankoffering meeting on Thursday afternoon, April 9, at 2.30. Mrs. W. I. McLean, of Hamilton, will be the guest speaker.

veloped within herself those elements of true greatness which were to come to their full flowering in the firm Great War and prepare her for the struggle for her very life which she is now waging. Scientists and stagers, poets and painters, statesmen and divines, great leaders, great soldiers, industrialists, journalists, all proud Australians who have visited our shores, are living proof that their way of life is founded upon a rock.

At Moore's Theatre

Appearing at Moore's Theatre on the 3rd and 4th of April is the film "Sullivan's Travels". This film directed by Preston Sturges, the man who turned out "The Great McGinty" and "The Lady Eve", and starring Joel McCrea, and Veronica Lake, is classed as a "philosophical comedy-melodrama" and is not, as some may think, either a cartoon or a travelogue.

It is the story of a very prominent Hollywood comedy director who decides to film an epic about misery. In order to do this he decides that he must live the part first so he travels as a hobo and during his travels he meets a girl (Veronica Lake) who tried to crash Hollywood, but didn't get to first base. He promises to get her into pictures and when she learns his real identity he agrees to take her with him on his adventure. McCrea finally lands in a chain gang and there he learns real misery and suffering. In Hollywood, back from his adventure, McCrea decides that the world needs comedies and not pictures of misery and so gives up his idea of filming such.

Joel McCrea gives one of his best performances as the director, while Veronica Lake is really something special as the girl. Others in the cast include Raymond Walburn, Porter Hall, Robert Warwick, William Demarest, Franklin Pangborn, Robert Greig and Eric Blore.

Funeral Service

Well Attended

On Sunday afternoon many friends and neighbours gathered at the Stonehouse Funeral Home to pay their last respects to the late Nellie Richardson. The funeral was well-attended and many beautiful floral tributes were received. The pallbearers were Messrs. Murray Beamer, Gordon Metcalfe, Ralph Metcalfe, Hard Gibson, James Lawson, and Harry Earle. Interment was made in Queen's Lawn cemetery.

Card of Thanks

John Richardson and son, William, wish to thank their many friends and neighbours for messages of sympathy, beautiful floral offerings and for the loaning of cars and for all the help and sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

To depend altogether for our happiness on outside supplies is to store the water of life in leaking cisterns.—R. Diggle.

MOORE'S THEATRE

FRI. - SAT., APRIL 3 - 4

"Sullivan's Travels"

Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake
"Down On The Farm"
"Forward Commandos"
MATINEE—Saturday at 2 p.m.
Doors Open 1:45

MON. - TUES., APRIL 6-7

"Dumbo"

A Disney Feature Cartoon
"March Of Time"
"Ray Whitley"
"Picture People"
MATINEE—Monday and Tuesday at 2 p.m. Doors open 1:45

WED. - THUR., APRIL 8-9

"The Man Who Came To Dinner"

Monty Woolley, Bette Davis
Ann Sheridan
"Fox Movietone News"
"All This And Rabbit Stew"

ATTENTION CEMETERY NOTICE

Lots and Single Grave owners in the Queen's Lawn Cemetery are herewith notified to remove all decorations such as glass boxes, wreaths, stands, etc., by April 15th.

The Cemetery Committee will not be responsible for such articles after the above date.

By Order,

H. BULL,
Chairman, Property Committee.

"I'LL BE BACK FOR MORE!"

It's just surprising, how many poultry raisers say that to us! On second thought, maybe not so surprising, either. It just stands to reason...

It stands to reason that when a hatchery organization like Bray's really bears down, year after year, on the one job of producing the best chicks it knows how... studies that job the year round... keeps on plugging away at breeding, selecting, blood-testing, check-and-double-check — well, it ought to turn out mighty good chicks.

Read What These People Say:

Mrs. Wes Campbell, Nestle, Ont. — "Best chicks I money, so thought I would have had in years. Bray's for take an extra 150 this year."

Clare Haslam, Emerald, P.E. I. — "For 6 years I have been raising Bray Extra-Proof Chicks. Have always found them the best obtainable."

Mrs. Wesley Nichol, Lennoxville, P.Q. — "Bought 100 from friends."

Isn't that the kind of birds you want? Better buy Bray, this year. And better see about it right now, to make sure of getting what you want when you want it.

BRAY CHICK HATCHERY

Grimsby Fuel And Feed	Grimsby
Babcock Bros.	Babcock Bros.
Henry Hawes	Grimsby

General McNaughton at War Plant



DYNAMIC commander of the Canadian army, Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton shows intense interest in the production of "tools of war" in the great Ford of Canada plant at Windsor. In a typical attitude with his general's cap tucked under his arm, the soldier-scientist quizzes P. Millman, machine shop superintendent, about the operation of one of the thousands of machines in the plant. Canada's

military leader dispensed with ceremony, climbed in and out among the machines, and fired dozens of penetrating questions at the men who keep the war industry humming. He won the workers regard by his democratic attitude and genuine interest and they won his praise for their speed and craftsmanship in the volume production of military vehicles for his army.